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REPORT

FROM

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

EDUCATION OF THE LOWER ORDERS
IN THE METROPOLIS;

With Minutes of Evidence taken before the
Committee.

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed,
June, 1816.

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It is the part of wisdom to proportion the means to the end. Even the Divinity, himself, displays his attribute with this reserve; for, in no instance has waste of power been detected in the operations of his hands. To make the world, demanded a creative power, not less than that which really was exerted: to support the world, continues to demand a power,—acting, indeed, by second causes, yet, nevertheless, a power appropriate and peculiar to Deity. And, when the greatest reformation of the principal inhabitant of the world was to be ensured, the interposition of Deity was necessary to prepare the machine, to give impulse to the otherwise inert mass, and to produce those effects at which rational beings should admire. This, indeed, was the difference:—when the globe was commanded to revolve, brute matter was actuated by

the impulse that attended the command; but, when man was called to reformation, rational power was employed in a manner suited to the effect desired on a rational agent, and the progress of obedience was gradual, because it was eminently the result of conviction; it was partial, for all to whom it was addressed were not compliant; and it was imperfect, for imperfection is the lot of frail humanity, even when most desirous of that conformity to the moral image of God, which is its distinction, its happiness, and its glory.

Many Religions have been propagated in the world, but their services were constantly addressed to the senses; their *interior* dogmata were revealed to few, and only the initiated were instructed in their mysteries. Whatever they possessed of Truth was concealed from the populace; and the deposit was faithfully kept:—for woe to the individual who dared divulge a word! Oaths of secrecy, the most fearful, began the initiation, which closed with denunciations of vengeance the most horrible, on whoever so much as hinted at sights or sounds, sacred to him and his fellows. The world at large could be nothing the better for silence so impenetrable; and, to say truth, the initiated themselves differed in nothing *practically*, from the mass of their contemporaries. They were neither improved in their manners, nor in their sentiments; they affected no distinction from their fellow citizens, as might have been expected from those who had “beheld the Gods;” those who had trod the sacred recesses of the temples, consecrated by the presence of the descended deities; the..

who had been transported into extasies of delight by the contemplation of celestial splendour, and had thrilled with horror at the woes and anguish, the echoes of which reverberated with incessant impulse through their ears and their souls for many a long day afterwards. The individual was never the better for his participation; the world was never the better; it corrected no vice; it proposed no remedy for the diseases of the moral system among mankind; it affected not the heart;—and, as to the conscience, *that*, it should appear, was altogether out of the question.

A different system was necessary to effect the real reformation of an individual; and by converting a number of individuals from the error of their ways, for accomplishing, at length, the reformation of the public. It is to the glory of Christianity that its beneficial consequences were soon developed among its professors; and the more flagrant evils at that time tolerated, and even protected by public opinion, and demanded by public clamour, were seen in their true forms, and by little and little, disappeared from the stage of life.

The first of these evils was, the state of Slavery; for though that state was not all at once prohibited, yet it was discouraged; and though the Christians could not accomplish the freedom of the thousands and tens of thousands of slaves by which they were surrounded, yet they had private subscriptions among themselves, that is to say, among their churches, for the redemption from slavery of those whose purchase was within their power, and was justified by circumstances. Ignatius, then going to his martyrdom (A. D. 107) writes to Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna,—“Let not the men and maid-servants [slaves] be puffed up; but rather let them be the more subject to the glory of God; that they may obtain from Him a better liberty. Let them not desire to be set free at the public cost.”—

Some, then, were set free at the public cost;—but, the Church directed its bounty, at its own pleasure, according to its judgment.

We read of no such freedom-restoring

associations among the Heathen. They occasionally devoted their slaves to their temples; but this, so far from terminating the condition of the sufferer, riveted his chains the closer, and rendered his state absolutely hopeless. Death alone could set him free. The bloody struggles of gladiators, dying for the amusement of the populace, a sight enjoyed by the ladies of the noblest rank, (destined to the same fate for the same purpose, as luxury improved on the ravishing spectacle) were first execrated by Christian feelings, and at length were prohibited by Christian Emperors. The vengeance of war, the practice of suicide, the exposure of infants, the death-dooms of the unoffending, were gradually suppressed. A better habit of feeling, a more correct course of reasoning, a preponderance of general sentiment, banished these, with a thousand other enormities, from the wishes, and at length, from the recollections of the people at large.

The same superiority accompanied the Gospel, in respect to the diffusion of knowledge. There was no distinction of doctrines *esoteric* and *exoteric*, reserved and popular, among the pious preachers of the new dispensation. The lowest station in life was, equally with the highest, invited to acquire knowledge; and one of the greatest pleasures that could delight the hearts of the more antient was, to see a succession of youth rising up, well informed, well acquainted with all parts of duty, and well able to explain to weaker minds whatever had the appearance of difficulty, or intricacy.

We read of no reflections under which the ingenuous youth of the laity were placed: knowledge was free to all; and though all could not like Origen travel the countries in which the primitive Churches were planted, in search of knowledge, yet all were free to obtain whatever Providence presented. Even the young women were instructed by the Deaconesses; and the married women by their husbands, at home.

Perhaps too, as Christianity acquired strength, by the number of its converts, means were devised, by which to communicate *gratis* that instruction among the children of the poorer brethren,

which otherwise might have exceeded the means of very worthy members of the sacred community. There is a passage in a sermon of Basil's (A. D. 360) which so aptly characterizes the general conduct of the Charity Children among ourselves, that it may pass for a resemblance in more points than one. Speaking of the solemnities on occasion of a public fast, appointed in a time of great famine and drought, he says, "The grown-up men, with few exceptions, follow their usual trades: a very few join with me in public prayer; and those lazy and yawning, and staring about. *And those little boys who have left their books at School, and who make the responses together with us, do it as a piece of pleasure, the mere occupation of a play-day;*" or remission from their usual tasks at school. These boys, it should seem, were bound to attendance, though we know not well, by what bond; and they made their appearance at church, formally, though toys and marbles might engross their morning's thoughts, as they did their afternoon's leisure.

Whether this conjecture be true or false, certain it is, that Christianity was extremely favourable to the diffusion of knowledge among the body of the faithful. The Apostle commands private Christians to train up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; how this could be done without instructing them, does not appear. He commands that the general body be made acquainted with the contents of his epistles, and he enjoins the perusal of those which he had addressed to neighbouring churches. He makes no exception, but expressly states, "all the holy brethren;" and he submits his sentiments to the judgment of such persons, "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." But, how could they judge what this Apostle said, unless they were acquainted with it? and how could they become acquainted with it, unless it were laid open before them, and they were free to study it?

It admits of no question, whether those best instructed in the principles of the Gospel, were not the most effectually shielded against the prevailing temptations of their day, as in our own time

we find uniformly to be the case. It admits of no question, whether the importance of such persons to the Church, to the state, to their own connections, to that part of the community where their lot was cast, were not incalculably increased by the education bestowed on them: it was so then; it is so now; and while human nature is human nature, it ever must be so.

The Report of this Committee is brief: they merely state, in general terms, the course of their labours, with the result, which refers to further consideration for complete satisfaction, and a determinate judgment on the subject. They allude to measures to be taken; but the present session has expired before they could fully make up their minds to the advice proper to be given, on a subject so interesting, so difficult, and so important.

The Minutes of Evidence contain a mass of information, relating to the defective education of the lower orders in the metropolis. A city, which like all other great cities, is the receptacle of extremes; the very best, and the very worst; the most exemplary, and the most abominable. When it was not one quarter of its present size, the deficiencies it displayed on the subject of education, called into action the munificence and affection of sundry patrons of learning. Hence St. Paul's school, the institution of Dean Colet; hence Merchant-Taylor's School, the Charter-House School, Westminster-School, Christ's-Hospital School, &c. But, these do not, at present, strictly concern the lower orders. They are adapted to the education of children, whose parents are by no means paupers; though certainly, they were not intended to accommodate the sons of the wealthy. The numerous parish schools which do honour to the city of London, more nearly approach that line of life to which we desire to limit the present remarks. Undoubtedly, they have been the source of incalculable public benefit; and were it possible to trace the thousands who, from such instructions, have risen to respectability, and even to eminence, the astonishment inseparable from the history, would be the best comment on their utility.

The public prints have directed their attention to the statements contained in the Appendix, of the particulars of those foundations which evince the benevolence and piety of their founders. We are mistaken, if that were the principal purpose intended by the institution of the Committee, and having had the subject, though in different forms, repeatedly before us, we rather prefer that view of it which concerns the lower orders, properly so described; especially that class, which is at once our compatriots and strangers; our brethren, and refugees; who deserve (and desire) a better fate; but, by their very adherence to what they deem their duty, are doomed to suffer the miseries of life-long disappointment.

We descend to a class still lower than that of the parents, whose necessities are felt by the patrons of charity-schools to be sufficient recommendation to the advantages they afford. Those schools have done much; but they cannot do every thing: the numbers they admit must, of course, be limited; the instruction they afford, must be short, to allow as many as possible to partake of it. Since they were instituted, a kind of new world has opened on the science and practice of education; and since they were thought sufficient, a prodigious increase of population has rendered their numbers, once tolerably proportionate, almost trivial, in comparison with what the urgencies of the times demand.

Benevolence has stepped forward with new vigour to meet the diversities of misery. It assumes a thousand different shapes; each highly honourable; all together beyond the belief of those who have not some practical acquaintance with the subject. No hazards have been thought terrific; no labours have been suffered to enter into the estimate; no repulse has been regarded; no ingratitude has been felt; if ever perseverance were the determination of the human mind, it has been, it still is, among those on whom descends the blessings of the thousands who were ready to perish."

Under a nomenclature, infinitely diversified, of "Good Samaritan" Soci-

eties,—of "Widow's Friends,"—of "Visiting Societies for the Sick,"—of "Provident Societies,"—of "Clothing Societies," &c. &c. all unknown to the public, the charities of the Christian heart are daily moderating the anguish of human woe. Such are the glories of our metropolis! and their influence is felt in other large towns. We speak not of those noble charities which occasionally call on the public for assistance, the acknowledged institutions of British benevolence; but we allude to those which are *private*, we might say, *secret*, in which the young who can ply the needle, ply it for the advantage of the distressed and disconsolate;—to those in which the sympathy of more mature years directs medical aid, and the sick man's head reposes on the bosom of fraternal affection, though the parties never saw each other till the present moment;—of those which endeavour to prevent the ravages of vice, to recall the wanderer, to remonstrate with the profligate, to resist evil, wherever and whenever detected; and of those which drop a tear, where effectual succour is beyond their power.

But among all which can be mentioned, those institutions which confer the blessing of Education on the indigent and the outcast, stand conspicuous: they sow a seed, to be reaped in succeeding years; they train up the infant mind for the practice of manly virtue; they implant principles; to be buried, perhaps, for a while; but hereafter to shoot up to light and life, to be watered with the dews of heaven, to expand their branches, and extend their benefits to green old age.

Will the reader believe it possible, that there should be in any part of the Christian world, in any Church assuming the distinction of *Apostolic*, a fixed, an immovable, resistance, to the diffusion of these advantages? and why? Avowedly, because they are conferred by *laymen*; not by the priesthood! Are the priests of that profession so numerous, then, that they alone are competent to the work? No; they are confessedly exhausted by the labours of their office, they are too few for the discharge of their established duties. "The

number of priests is so small, says Montague Burgoyne, Esq. that they have it in their power to pay very little attention to the condition of the (Catholic) poor; but, in justice to them, I must say, they work extremely hard in attending the sick and dying." The Roman Catholic clergy "are worn down with fatigue," says Mr. Butler. They are a "very small number," says their Vicar Apostolic, Dr. Poynter. And yet, under this paucity of assistance, that Church refuses to entrust her own laity with any branch of religious instruction, by which the children of this very laity might be edified! While thousands are perishing, both body and soul, for lack of knowledge, the Church refuses consent! In full view of their miseries, and under the contemplation of these accumulated evils, conscious of what would correct them, knowing well the remedy for these inexpressible calamities, convinced of what is necessary to remove this gross scandal from her community, the Church—cruel step-mother! denies her sanction to the labours of love, among her own sons!

The reader will not credit this. He has heard the Church of Rome condemned for bigotry, for intolerance, for superstition, perhaps, and for blindness; but, that she should, by choice, see her children beggars, thieves, prostitutes, criminals of the worst order; corroded with diseases, and the terror even of medical men; rather than see them under other than clerical management, the comfort and support of their parents, patterns of industry, and social life, religious in the best sense of the term, respectable in the world, and heirs of a happy immortality—the reader will not credit this. We proceed, therefore, to produce the evidence. We have said, "perishing both *body* and *soul*." Let Mr. Blair, as a professional man, speak his experience on the bodily sufferings of these most deplorable objects of compassion.

The Catholic poor are so numerous, that every floor, and every chamber of every floor, is closely inhabited, several beds are frequently seen in one room, and several persons in one bed. . . . They are very sickly when crowded close together

. . . . They are exceedingly noisome, and neglected; so that, it is the most offensive part of my profession to visit the poor in that vicinity.

Is it your opinion that the scavengers, or persons who should inspect the streets, do not sufficiently discharge their duty?—I am afraid the scavengers are seldom to be found in those streets: one thing I have sometimes remarked there, was, that human beings, hogs, asses, and dogs, were associated in the same habitation; and great heaps of dirt, in different quarters, may be found piled up in the streets. Another reason of their ill health is this, that some of the lower habitations have neither windows nor chimnies nor floors, and are so dark that I can scarcely see there at mid-day without a candle. I have actually gone into a ground-floor bed-room, and could not find my patient without the light of a candle.

Dr. Adams has observed in his book, that infectious complaints prevail throughout the year in the parish of St. Giles, has that fact come under your knowledge?—I have no doubt of the fact being so: and have often found that the great obstacle to my curing surgical diseases is the ill state of health arising mostly from filthiness, the people being sometimes covered with vermin.

Have you ever known professional men decline attending patients in St. Giles's?—I have known medical men who refused to go into the interior parts of St. Giles's? from personal fear, and because of the filthy state of the habitations. I believe that is common with medical men in the neighbourhood.

What do they apprehend?—Partly they are afraid of catching infectious diseases, and partly from apprehending they will be annoyed in their attendance by the ill behaviour of the lower orders.

Mr. Blair complains that the Catholic priests obstructed all endeavours at improvement. His evidence is corroborated by that of Montagu Burgoyne, Esq. who, however, was not deterred from visiting such schools as the Catholics have established.

In your visits to those schools, did you find that the children were in a miserable state?—Very much so: the greater proportion of them diseased more than any children I ever saw; humours, lamenesses, ricketty, certainly the effects of negligence in infancy: and though they have increased so much in number, the number that dies is very great. It is a disgrace to this

country, that they should be permitted to live in that kind of way, so that absolutely their habitations become a nuisance to every body, and prejudicial in the extreme to health; for medical men have stated to me, that they were afraid of the consequences to the neighbourhood; as any person may perceive who turns into Calmel Buildings out of Orchard street. In that part of the town they are so closely packed, that in twenty-three houses I think there were very nearly seven hundred people: the whole place is such a scene of filth and wretchedness as cannot be conceived. Our committee have made various representations, but in vain, to the vestry of Mary-e-bone parish, to enter into measures to cleanse this nuisance. Besides those seven hundred people, there are upwards of a hundred pigs.

Do you consider that if the Catholic priests consented to the adoption of your plans, that the object of your labour would be principally accomplished?—Very much assisted, and for this reason, I have been with them all, and have been with the Bishop, who is a very enlightened good man as can be.

Then that at present appears to be the chief obstacle?—I think it is one great obstacle. I was extremely pleased with one proposition that was successful; for finding a great difficulty in satisfying the priests in the parish of Shadwell, I called a meeting of the Church of England, with some of the Catholics, some Methodists, and Presbyterians and other Dissenters, and a plan of education was agreed upon that was not entirely Lancastrian, inasmuch as the particular chapters of the New Testament pointed out by that system were omitted.

Are the priests sensible of and witnesses to this melancholy state of the condition of their poor?—Yes, certainly; but such is their apprehension of their being lost to their flock, and to what they think eternal happiness, that I have often had my doubts whether they wish them to be removed from the state of ignorance in which they are placed.

It is not possible to pen a more bitter libel on the Catholic priesthood, than these words contain. It might be policy—cruel policy! in Julian the Apostate, to prohibit Christians from acquiring knowledge and learning, lest the system of heathen idolatry should be exposed:—but, is Popery concurrent with the endeavours of an apostate?—If this charge be true, what can be

thought of such an establishment, calling itself a *Christian* church? If false—but the very priests thus accused do not venture to say the charge is false. Dr. Poynter himself confesses it.

Are you aware that a great number of the children of the poor Roman Catholics in London are entirely destitute of education, and that they have fallen into vicious and bad habits, arising from their ignorance?—I conceive there are a great number. It is a fact we cannot deny.

Dr. P. totally disapproves of allowing children to read any part of the Protestant version of the Bible:—when closely pressed, he equally disapproves of allowing them to use any Catholic version of the Bible; his sentiments are explicit.

Could not laymen give this religious instruction?—Laymen might teach the children to learn the letter and text of their catechism, but we could not permit laymen to explain the doctrine to the children.

I could not in any manner approve of any Catholic children reading the Protestant version of the Scriptures.

Suppose the version is taken of those passages in which the two do not differ?—Even in that case I should think it contrary to my duty, and the constant discipline of the Catholic Church, to permit it.

For what reason?—The reason is, that the Catholic Church considers the sacred Scriptures as a precious deposit, which was originally committed by the Apostles to their immediate successors, and that the Catholic Church has always carefully preserved it, as it were in its archives, and has never permitted the faithful to read any other edition or version which is not duly sanctioned and authenticated by the authority of the Catholic Church; consequently I should act contrary to the constant discipline of the Catholic Church, if I were to approve of the Catholic children reading a version of the sacred Scriptures, which emanates from a body of Christians not in communion with the Catholic Church. Those are the principles of my answer.

Suppose passages were taken, which are exactly the same in the two versions, would the objection still occur?—If the passages be taken from a version made by any body of Christians not in communion with the Catholic Church, the objection would be the same.

Although the words are the very same?—Yes; because by approving it I should

give a sanction to a version made by an authority which the Catholic Church in spiritus does not acknowledge. . . .

Is it a part of the Catholic discipline, that each copy of the Catholic version of the Scriptures partakes in some way of the sacred character?—Certainly.

Suppose a selection were agreed to by the Catholic prelates, and that the books in which that selection was printed were different from the Scriptures, and were mere common school books, do you consider that the difficulty would be removed?—If it contained merely the texts of the sacred Scriptures, it appears to me the difficulty would be the same. . . .

In England we generally permit the faithful to read the authorised Catholic version in the vulgar tongue, which are always accompanied with notes.

Do you apprehend any danger is likely to result from educating the lower orders without communicating at the same time religious instruction?—I do consider that the educating the lower orders without giving them any religious instruction, may be rather dangerous than beneficial to them; I beg to observe that I consider the preservation or correction of the morals of the lower orders is the principal object we should have in view in their education; and I am persuaded this end could never be obtained without religious instruction; and on this subject, I express my firm conviction, that in order to preserve or correct the morals of the lower orders, they must not only be taught their duty to God and to society, but the great motives of performing their duty must be strongly enforced, which can only be done, in my opinion, by the instructions and exhortations which they receive from their pastors; and on this ground, I consider that it is in vain to expect that the morals of the lower classes will be improved, unless education comprises religious instruction. . . .

Nevertheless, as a Roman Catholic bishop, could you consent to any attempt to better their moral condition by the instruction of Protestants, or must you not, consistently with your duty as Vicar Apostolic, refuse your assent to any attempts of the kind made by Protestants?—As a Catholic bishop, I do not judge that their morals could be improved but by religious instruction, and I could not consent for them to receive it from Protestants. . . .

If children were allowed to attend their own ecclesiastical instructors, in addition to such education in schools, you still think it would be objectionable if given by Protestants?—I object to the religious or moral instruction of the children given by

Protestants, and beg to add that such are the occupations of the Catholic Clergy on Sundays, in the public chapels, that on those days they would not have leisure to attend to the instruction of those children according to their wants.

And you could not allow children to be instructed by the laymen in the Catholic church in the articles of their faith?—Certainly we could not, consistently with the practice and discipline of our Church.

On occasion of establishing a school at Shadwell, for Catholics as well as Protestants, Mr. Butler enquired of Dr. Poynter whether Catholics could conscientiously avail themselves of this benefit. The Dr. answered him, that such subjects were out of his sphere, as a layman.—His (Mr. B.'s) interference was irregular.

What was your reply to the inquiry?—Considering that the reading lessons were to be taken from the Protestant version of the Scriptures, I answered Mr. Butler, that he knew that I should act in direct repugnance to the constant and universal practice of the Catholic Church, were I to approve of the reading by Catholic children, in a public school, of a version of the sacred Scriptures emanating from a body not in communion with the Catholic Church.

Was Mr. Butler sufficiently acquainted with the principles of the Catholic Church to know, previous to any arrangement being made with the Protestant gentlemen at Shadwell, that his proposition in regard to the introduction of the Protestant version of the New Testament into that school could not be assented to by his ecclesiastical superiors?—I was persuaded that he was sufficiently acquainted with the principles of the Catholic Church in that regard, and therefore in my answer to him I referred to his own conviction, by saying, "You know that I should act in direct repugnance to the constant and universal practice of the Catholic Church," &c. I may add, that I conceived that the question proposed me by Mr. Butler, whether Catholics could conscientiously send their children to the school? was a question which should rather have been proposed to me by the clergy who direct the consciences of the people within their district, and therefore I did not think it my duty, nor prudent, to give a direct answer to Mr. Butler on that question.

And yet, Mr. Butler humbly thought, that what had been tolerated in France, might be endured in England. He gives the following answer.

How has it happened in France that they have had the New Testament in the vulgar tongue?—In point of fact, there has not, for the last century, been in France (as I have informed myself from good authority) any objection to reading the Old or New Testament in the French tongue, or without notes, by any age or any description of people.

Surely, the accusation is proved, that charges the Catholic priests with preventing the bettering the condition of their poor. The poor of their flock in-treat—the better informed solicit—the more liberal disdain the shackles—yet still the priests continue to rivet them on their people. O for some monk, for some cardinal, for some pope, whose energetic mind should burst these bonds, and no longer suffer the prevalence of such atrocious abuse! They take away the key of knowledge, says a sacred writer, and those who were entering in they hindered.

From this too painful scene, we turn with pleasure to the enlightened sentiments of a divine branded as a *heretic*, by the TRUE church; and deservedly too, or we are mistaken:—The Rev. Daniel Wilson, minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row.

This gentleman describes the almost incalculable measure of good resulting from a Sunday School—"because all our instruction is founded on the specific principles of Christianity, the fear of God, and the revelation of his will in his word;"—and much of this is communicated by lay teachers.

Of what description of character, and what class of society, are the teachers who volunteer their services?—They are persons who regularly occupy seats in the chapel, and live in the neighbourhood; the wives and sons and daughters of persons engaged in trade, or in the profession of the law; most of them very respectable people.

Do those voluntary teachers endeavour to give religious instruction to the children, as well as yourself?—They chiefly do this, my own attendance being of course very limited; their objects is in hearing them the lessons they have set them on the preceding Sunday, to explain them, and give them religious instruction.

You apprehend they are capable of bringing down religious truths to the understanding of the children?—Quite so; their object is particularly to interest the

minds and affections of the children, and to make religion and their duty, as far as it can be, pleasing to them; and to bring down to their understandings all the main principles and duties of the Christian religion, according to the principles of the Church of England. Of course the degree in which this instruction is understood, depends upon the child.

I never knew any poor family become very vicious or miserable who observed the Lord's day; and I never knew a poor family happy, contented or virtuous, that did not observe it.

Do you think any danger is to be apprehended by giving children knowledge, without communicating religious instruction?—Certainly there is a danger; because you give them information and a greater power, without at the same time a principle to direct that power. But when you teach them to read, and at the same time implant the main principles of Christianity, and an attachment to the Church of England, and to the worship of God on a Sunday, you not only give them knowledge, but the principles to use it aright; you keep them from pride and self-elevation, and from that abuse of knowledge, in reading improper books, to which they might possibly be tempted. Besides, in our school we give the children books on which to employ their knowledge; and, above all, we endeavour from the beginning to make them understand that we give them knowledge on purpose to enable them to know their duty better, and serve God better in this world, and be prepared for heaven, and His favour in another world.

As a clergyman, you see no impropriety in respectable laymen visiting the poor upon that plan?—I rejoice to have their aid; it requires of course judgment in the selection of your visitors, as it does in every other thing of the same nature; but it is a clergyman in fact multiplying himself into twenty or thirty persons, who go about to do for him what he cannot do himself.

Do you consider that the parents of the children are considerably improving, by associating with their children who attend your school?—There can be no doubt of it, in the several respects which I mentioned in an answer to a former question; for instance, bringing them to attend divine worship themselves is an extremely important benefit; another instance, is the correcting in them the habit of profane swearing, and of a variety of other vices, which those children are taught on a Sabbath morning to abhor, as violating the commands of God.

Do you not think that the educating of the poor, and their acquirement of knowledge, will tend much to lessen the poor rates of parishes?—I should think very much; because it tends directly to lessen those vices which throw the poor upon our parishes, and creates that proper spirit of independence and desire to do for themselves which directly leads to exertion. It gives them also the feeling that they are men, and reasonable beings; it raises them above the mere animal, and gives them a desire to appear creditable in their neighbourhood and connections; it qualifies children for filling up stations which they otherwise could not fill; and it particularly forms that habit of industry and of regular employment which bars out many of those vices which interrupt the happiness of the poor, and reduce them to abject dependence.

Does it fall within your knowledge that there is a great want of accommodation for the poor in places of worship in the Establishment?—Most deplorable. In the parish where I reside there are about 30,000 inhabitants, and there are only, so far as I remember, four places of worship in the Established Church, viz. the mother-church of St. Andrew's Holborn, the church of St. George the Martyr, and two chapels. I do not suppose these four places would hold above 6,000 or 7,000 persons altogether, leaving 24,000 without the possibility of attending divine worship in the Church of England in our parish.

Have you formed any opinion of the comparative merits of the Lancasterian and the National system of education?—I should say, that certainly I conceive the benefits of knowledge to the lower orders to be so incalculably valuable, that I would risk any thing as to the mode of communicating it, in order that they might receive that benefit. At the same time I think it of high importance to inspire the great mass of your population already members of the Church of England, with a fixed and enlightened regard to their own religious establishment; and I consider further, the particular principles of religion upon which our church is founded, to be so essential to that religion, that I regard the National system, when it can be obtained, as having incomparable advantages over the British and Foreign system. I am of opinion also, that the present system of Sunday schools, and especially schools for religious instruction on Sundays, is necessary where they can be had, because there you have your children addressed individually and specifically, by persons who have a parti-

cular regard for them, in small numbers. There also the observance of the Sabbath, and the progress of the children in religion, are more watched over, than in any great general schools can be the case. So that if National schools should spread over the whole Metropolis, I still think they would not supersede Sunday school instruction. As to a plan of mere mechanical instruction, without the great principles of Christianity being also inculcated, I cannot but view it as pregnant with very dangerous consequences to the public.

Do you not think that the continuance of the Lancasterian plan preserves a competition?—I should think so. And yet it is an awkward thing to say so, when I approve of the one so much more than of the other; and yet I must think, considering what human nature is, and how things generally go on, it must be the case that the continuance of the Lancasterian schools is necessary to preserve the National ones in their full vigour.

And you think that competition is beneficial to both systems, in promoting activity and industry?—Yes, I should think it is.

Is it said, "the clergy of the Church of England have the countenance and support of the state." Be it so: what countenance, what support, other than general liberty, which nobody withholds from the Catholics, have other dissenters? How do they manage? What is their character? Mr. James Millar states it in these words:

What objection have the Dissenters to send their children to the schools upon the National plan, supposing they were not obliged to attend church on a Sunday, or to learn the catechism? I believe almost all the Dissenters that I know any thing of, provide for the education of their own children; they must be very poor indeed if they do not.

Are you a Dissenter yourself?—I am. Our principal object is rather for others to be educated; we wish Catholics, and others, completely to get the benefit of instruction.

Do you mean that all Protestant Dissenters have the means of education for their children, of all classes? I know of none of them that do not get their children instructed, of the lowest order of all that I know.

Are you not alluding to some particular class?—No, I speak generally.

Do you mean that all over London the

Dissenters of the lowest classes have the means of education?—I should think, unless they were very poor indeed, generally so.

Does it not follow, that if Dissenters have the means of education, every person has the means of education?—I mean the Dissenters in general; I speak of the persons who are careful in providing means of education for their children.

Do you allude to the poorer classes of Dissenters?—There are none so very poor that they could not do something if they chose.

Do you mean that Dissenters have better means of education for the poor, than members of the Church?—Not so much that; but, I think they make greater exertions; I do not think they have better means.

If this be true, what prevents the Catholic from doing the same? How long shall the difference continue to the disadvantage of the sons of St. Peter? The Irish, for instance, do not want talent; all the world does them that justice. Accident has given a spur to that talent; accident of another kind may, and, under Providence, will, give a scope to it; and future historians will have to congratulate the sister island on the return of learning, respectability, and distinction, to the natives of Erin. Says Mr. Campbell, known to the public by his "Travels in Africa,"

One circumstance that led the Catholics in Ireland in a certain district, I think it was in the vicinity of Belfast, to wish to obtain reading for part of their family, was the issuing the one-shilling, the two-shilling, and five-shilling notes; there were instances of men going with their cow to market, and bringing home a five-shilling note instead of a five-pound one; in consequence of this, they resolved that at least one of their children should be able to read, to accompany them to market, to distinguish notes; the priests could never successfully oppose that measure; and that was the commencement in Ireland of a desire among the lower orders of Catholics to read.

Certainly, the Irish are not inferior to the Hottentots in respect to talent; but, they are in respect to the means of cultivating that talent. To say all in one word, there is a better chance for a wild Hottentot, a Kaffer, or a Bush-man, that he should acquire instruction in his de-

sert, than for an Irishman, in the metropolis of the British empire, under the controul of his Priests!

What effects have you observed resulting from education upon the savage nations in Southern Africa?—I should first state, there are part of three nations who are capable of reading—the Hottentots, the Griquas, and the Namacquas; a considerable number of those nations have been taught by the missionaries to read, and, from the statement of those missionaries when I was present with them, they considered their reading as particularly conducive to promote civilization.

I got twelve of the Hottentots who accompanied me in the interior of Africa, on our return to Cape Town, fully instructed in the British system of education, on purpose that they might commence, upon that plan, a school at Bethelsdorp, which is about 550 miles from the Cape.

About four months ago, I received a letter respecting that school, stating that upwards of sixty Hottentots, who ten months before knew not their letters, could read the Dutch Testament as well as the missionaries.

You found the Hottentots as quick in receiving their education, as the people in England?—Nearly so; it brings them into a new world to be able to know what a book says, it is completely a new world. I may mention here, that I have found nothing so difficult as to convey to the conception of a savage how a book spake. I attempted with the King of Lattakoo, to make him understand it, but he and his principal men all shook their heads, and said it was impossible to understand it; I took a journal that lay before me, in which I had inserted, from the lips of his uncle, the names of his forefathers, who had been kings before him (the government is hereditary); this I read to the king and his chief men, on which they perceived that I had formerly stated the truth, but had no idea how the book gave me that information; the King inquired if it would be possible for them and their children, by the instructions of a white man, to understand what books "said" (there is no other way of conveying reading, they can form no idea of what reading is, it is only speaking); he and his people seemed highly gratified when I stated, that in the course of a few moons after the arrival of a teacher, they should be able to understand reading as well as myself. The missionaries have not yet arrived there, so that I can give no idea of the success.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS FOR SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.	ANNUAL PRODUCE.									Total Annual Produce.		
	Money.			Land.			Rent Charge.					
Counties of	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bedford	119	18	8½	333	5	8½	75	15	—	528	19	5
Berks	261	7	3	1,168	11	7	353	1	—	1,782	19	10
Bucks	377	4	6	934	6	10	171	17	2½	1,483	8	6½
Cambridge	139	4	4½	851	6	10	129	12	5	1,111	3	7½
Chester	213	12	—	293	13	4	224	18	7	632	3	11
Cornw II	179	8	2	197	13	10	42	5	6½	419	7	6½
Cumberland	23	17	6	70	—	—	24	—	—	117	17	4
Derby	94	18	—	1,111	16	8	117	8	7	1,324	3	3
Devon	315	10	6½	1,140	13	10	260	1	8	1,716	6	10½
Dorset	146	13	6	1,529	5	1	140	5	—	1,816	3	7
Durham	141	5	—	72	10	½	13	4	—	226	19	—
Essex	220	10	4½	1,380	12	8½	201	4	11½	19,02	8	—½
Gloucester	428	13	4½	1,525	4	5	310	14	—	2,264	11	9½
Hereford	53	9	9½	345	16	4	84	3	4	483	9	5½
Hertford	203	9	—	821	13	8	104	2	—	1,129	4	8
Huntingdon	217	—	6	248	9	—	22	7	9	487	17	3
Kent	622	5	2	1,203	—	6½	978	—	4	2,803	6	—½
Launcester	695	4	11	2,272	15	1½	203	1	9½	3,171	1	9½
Leicester	275	10	2½	1,214	16	3½	435	15	6	1,926	1	11½
Lincoln	101	8	4	1,817	14	11	270	—	5	2,198	3	8½
Middlesex	1,480	5	4	2,692	7	6	823	18	2	4,986	11	—
Monmouth	549	—	—	121	2	—	1	16	—	671	18	—
Norfolk	123	17	10	729	13	3½	278	—	—	1,131	11	1
Northampton	183	4	6	1,757	8	11½	295	1	8	2,235	15	1½
Northumberland	71	10	—	173	8	—	45	—	—	289	18	—
Nottingham	93	14	—	374	13	—	58	—	—	526	17	—
Oxford	127	11	½	361	11	½	175	15	2	664	14	1½
Rutland	4	18	6	45	—	—	5	—	—	54	18	6
Salop	141	3	4	684	11	4	96	—	—	921	14	8
Somerset	420	17	11½	1,296	17	—	310	14	4	2,928	9	3½
Southampton	931	2	8	717	12	10	459	18	—	2,108	13	6
Stafford	149	—	6	1,323	19	5	148	12	4	1,621	12	3
Suffolk	89	6	4	1,614	—	11½	212	13	6	1,916	—	9½
Surrey	876	6	—	1,413	13	2	154	15	1	2,444	14	3
Sussex	410	19	6	796	3	5	260	10	—	1,467	12	11
Warwick	328	15	10	1,411	13	11	663	19	10	2,404	9	7
Westmoreland	19	17	2	117	17	—	—	—	—	137	14	2
Wilts	354	4	—	534	9	—	185	15	—	1,074	8	—
Worcester	222	12	6½	2,798	14	1	39	10	8	3,060	17	3½
York, East Riding	236	18	7½	494	19	2	148	2	4	880	—	1½
— N. Riding	164	18	1	1,358	7	5	364	15	2	1,888	—	8
— W. Riding	695	2	3½	3,287	7	5	620	15	7½	4,603	5	3½
Total England	£ 12,415	17	—½	42,638	13	5½	9,691	1	11½	64,655	12	6
WALES :												
Anglesey	33	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	42	9	—
Brecon	85	6	8	16	—	—	30	—	—	131	6	8
Cardigan	9	14	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	44	14	—
Cardarthen	43	—	—	13	5	—	28	15	—	85	—	—
Carmarvon	22	5	—	—	—	—	2	13	4	24	18	4
Denbigh	57	3	—	78	7	9½	—	—	—	135	10	9½
Flint	67	6	—	57	14	—	41	—	—	166	—	—
Glamorgan	7	10	—	141	12	6	25	—	—	174	2	6
Merioneth	28	16	—	27	6	8	15	—	—	71	2	8
Montgomery	22	7	2	43	8	—	11	—	—	76	15	2
Pembroke	87	—	4	57	2	—	12	—	—	156	2	4
Radnor	5	—	—	154	2	—	13	—	—	172	2	—
Total Wales	£ 468	8	2	633	6	11½	178	8	4	1,280	5	5½
Total												
England and Wales ..	£ 12,884	5	2½	43,272	—	4½	9,779	10	3½	65,935	15	10½

The Representative History of Great

Britain and Ireland: being a History of the House of Commons, and of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, of the United Kingdom, from the earliest Period. By T. H. B. Oldfield. Six volumes. Price 23 12s. London, Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy. 1816.

When the violence of the French Revolution burst on the astonished world, those who were but partially informed on the probable consequences, proclaimed their rapturous expectations without reserve. Instead of waiting to witness the course it might take, they called on all nations to imitate the example, and change—or, in the party language of the day, to reform the tyranny under which they groaned. It cannot be denied, by any rational mind, that the fluctuating course of human affairs, invariably brings with it a variety of imperfections and weaknesses: neither can it be denied, that the energies of the human intellect are constantly employed in counteracting this principle of deterioration, by endeavouring to convert it to advantage. Times change, and with them manners.

It was not to be expected that our own constitution, especially the popular part of it, the representative, should escape from this phrenzy of reformation; and the publication before us was then compiled with a view to forward the good work of restoring it, to what the writer supposed it to be, many centuries ago. If the purpose had been honest, and the conduct of the author had been impartial, we should have hailed the communication with joy. But, the purpose could not be pronounced honest, in the sense of benevolent, till it had been proved, that what was suitable to the state of society and of the country, in ancient times, is suited to the state of the country now. Our forefathers might, with the greatest propriety, establish proceedings and principles for themselves:—they were competent judges of their then situation, and of the purposes they intended to answer. Could they also have conferred immutability on the then circumstances of their coun-

try, they might, properly enough, perhaps, have insisted on the immutability of their institutions; but, if the circumstances of their country, like all other things under heaven, were the subjects of vicissitude, on what principle could they indulge the imagination that their descendants should refrain from all change, whether with design to improve the political system generally, or with design to adopt it to events rising fresh with every shifting age? In fact, the ancients never entertained notions so absurd: and those who look back to past ages, wishing to enjoy *parts* of what, in their imagination, was good, must allow us to say, that unless they are willing to take the *whole*, as things then stood, their appeal is entitled to little attention.

There is every reason to believe that the States of Europe, in what the Romans—and we from them, have been pleased to call their barbarous state, discussed their national affairs in national assemblies. This we learn from Tacitus; and there are remains of these institutions in Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, and other countries to this day.

When the army of the Franks passed the Rhine, the monarch consulted the army on measures to be taken. That these measures were made known to the whole, as Gregory of Tours says, *in universis Leudis tam sublimibus quam pauperibus*,—of all ranks, high and low, is credible enough; though it cannot be thought that the voice of the chiefs was not predominant in the issue. And we find the monarch answering to a proposal of importance, that he must consult the general assembly of the Frank people, before he could give a determinate answer.* The admission of the Bishops somewhat varied the composition of the States General, but did not greatly change it.

When Pepin desired to divide his dominions between Carloman and Charlemagne, he convoked an Assembly of the

* *Convencum nobilium debere eam aggregare Francorum, et communi statu de omnibus consulere rebus: se vero judicio illorum, in omni re paritum, nec preceptis promissis obstaturum.*

Franks, and the Bishops, at St. Denis. The Assembly consented, and the partition was made: but, the Bishops were now summoned as lords of territory, in addition to their spiritual character. In 806 Charlemagne also desired to divide his Realm; but, not without the universal consent of his people:---*ut plenitudo omnes consentire debeant*. And when in 813, he wished to place the Imperial crown on the head of his son, Louis le Débonnaire, he held a national assembly at Aix la Chapelle, in which he demanded from each member individually, whether it was his pleasure that he should confer the title of Emperor on his Son? Having received a unanimous answer, *Yes*, he pronounced him his associate in the empire; and directed him to go to the Altar, and take the crown from off it, and place it on his head. "This was to shew," says Mezerai, "that he held it from God, by the voice of his people."*

But, it cannot be imagined, that every individual of the French people could assist at St. Denis, or at Aix la Chapelle, or at any other council, though called *General*: the chiefs or principals, the leading personages, only, could transact the business, really; and this appears, as history gradually opens on us, with further particulars. So Louis VIII. speaks of the advice and consent of his *Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum, Comitum, Baronum, et Militum regni Franciæ*:---in which list, however, the military, not the populace, the landholders, not the husbandmen, are the parties considered. And much the same was the estimation of ranks, in our own island: those Britons to whom it is customary to trace up principles, differed little or nothing from their continental neighbours.

Mr. Oldfield informs us, that "war and agriculture being the chief employments of the Saxons, there were no

* This fact is thus described by Tegan, the Historian. *Interrogans omnes a maximo usque ad minimum, si eis placuisset ut nomen suum, id est Imperatoris, filio suo tradidisset: illi omnes responderunt, Dei esse admonitionem illius rei. De Gestis Ludovici, cap. 6. in Annal. Pith. tom. II.*

others but possessors of land, who could claim the legislative and judicial privileges. Arts and commerce had not then created other ranks to assume the exercise of this invaluable blessing."--- "As land was the only original possession of our Saxon ancestors, it was this species of property alone, which could entitle them to the right of freemen." Now, if he thinks proper to annul arts and commerce, and to reduce all property to that of land alone, as in the Saxon times, then let him fairly restore the Saxon constitution, as a proper accompaniment to his favourite state of things. But, that he will persuade the present, or any succeeding generation, to realize a dream so destructive, can excite no apprehension, even among the most ignorant.

The character Mr. Oldfield gives of the Saxons, as a band of robbers, obtaining settlements by violence, at the expense of the original possessors, the Britons, is little calculated to raise favourable anticipations of the purity of their institutions, political or legislative. That what they had acquired by rapine they would secure by enactment, cannot be doubted; but, in the mean while, what became of the rights and privileges of that prior population, which they allowed to remain among them? What was good for the Saxons, was surely bad for the Britons; what established these, most certainly subjugated those: and, as to the principle of universal suffrage, supposing it might, by possibility, extend to the lords and masters, the conquerors, the Saxons; did it include the labourers, the menials, the Britons?

Mr. Oldfield is desirous of displaying an acquaintance with the state of the Britons before the arrival of the Saxons; and he talks of *Hu the mighty*, the *Cymri*, and *Dyfnwal Maclmud*, as if he believed, or could persuade his reader to believe, that he understood the subject on which he discourses. No such thing; and, to supply a part of his deficiency, we adduce the following evidence, from Roberts's Chronicle of the Kings of Britain.---Appendix, No. V.

The following Triad exhibits the original mode, and improvements upon this mode, of collecting the popular suffrages, in order

to obviate the difficulty of assembling the whole population. "There are three ways of enacting and confirming those laws, which are obligatory on the country in general.

"1. By a General Assembly of Cymru Paramount, that is, a general assembly of the heads of clans, and families, and freeholders from all the districts, territories, kingdoms, and departments of the Cymry. For Cymru Paramount denotes but one country, one nation. And this court shall make, abrogate, or amend laws, according as occasion shall require, by general opinion, judgment, and assent."

"The second is by a confederate Assembly of a country or territory. That is to say, when the court of the government of a country or territory unanimously desires a new law, or the amendment, or abrogation of a law; notice of it shall be given, by proclamation, to all the courts within the territories of Cymru Paramount, in order that such law may be amended, enacted, or abrogated, as it shall in justice or reason be deemed requisite. Thus the process shall be carried on, through all the courts and clans, till their decision be known, and their common assent be obtained, without opposition, and without objection. When this is obtained, the courts and sessions shall be advertised, by proclamation, of the time when the three years of notice shall terminate; and the Confederate Assembly shall meet at the end of the three years. This is called *GORSEDD GYFALLWY*, and it shall go on through all the governments, and its decision be equivalent to that of the general assembly of Cymru Paramount."

"The third mode of enacting or abrogating a law, by the full authority of country and clan, is by provisional proclamation and advertisement of it, until there be a Confederate Assembly. That is to say, that whatever be the intention as to a law, it is necessary in order to ratify such intention, that it be publicly proclaimed, for one year and a day, by cry of country and district, in every court and place of worship; every fair, and market, and every other regular meeting of country and district, until the decision of every court, country, and district be obtained, together with such amendments, or corrections, as may be approved of by country and district, and there is no farther opposition. And when this is known, it is again to be proclaimed, as before, for one year and a day; until the time of a confederate Assembly; the proclamation continuing in all for the space of three years. Thus it will be a confede-

rate ratification of Cymru Paramount; and a law so ratified will be the law of every country, territory, kingdom, court, place of worship and district; and equal in force as if it had been confirmed by a General Assembly; and requires no appeal to the constitutional law of the country. For the constitutional law says, *It has had the assent and consent of Cymru Paramount, and therefore it is established.* For if no appeal be made within the three years and three days, it shall be held that country, and district, clan, and allied clan, ratify it, since no one can plead ignorance of that which shall have thus been lawfully proclaimed as to time and place, whether in a sovereign dominion, an inferior kingdom, or separate government; and the opportunity and power of opposing it, or suggesting amendment, has been given."

"There are three National Sessions by privilege in the island of Britain. 1. The Session of the Bards, which is the most ancient in dignity. 2. The Session of Country and Lord. That is to say, a court of law, consisting of a general assembly of judges, and constitutional assessors. And 3. The Session of Union and Maintenance. That is to say, a session of country and district, consisting of rulers, chiefs of clans, and men of wisdom, from country and district, for the purpose of enacting general laws, to be observed in, or between, country and district, or adjoining country, by and with the assent and consent of country and country, ruler and ruler, and the agreement of privilege and privilege, for the sake of peace and justice. And this shall bind all parties. No weapon is to appear drawn in these sessions, or within their limits, or during their continuance." Triad 59. p. 280.

Now, we ask, what could be the nature of the law, and what the state of society, when three years might be allowed to elapse between the proposition of a public regulation and the enactment of it; by universal consent? What resemblance has this slow process to the telegraphic dispatch necessary on many points submitted to a British parliament of our own day?

Neither is it clear, that the right of sanctioning by a vote any law intended to be common, was possessed by every individual without exception; for we are told, by the same authority, (the Ancient Triads) that "every Welshman had a right to a freehold possession of five acres of land."

"One who has no lands ought not to put his hand to the sword, as he has nothing to lose; and it is not just that he should be compelled to lose life or limb for another. He ought therefore to be left to his own will (*in this respect*;) and if he takes the sword in his hand he is called *Brydd* (i. e. *feeble*), and his privilege is that only of those who are so called." Triad 244, page 316.

So then, a class of inhabitants, "having no lands," was known at this very time; and it was inferior in privileges; for beside this express mention of the lesser privileges of the *Brydd*, we read of "three who acquire the FULL privileges of a Briton, by accident; one of which is, "A man of no landed property, who rescues a Briton in danger of losing his life." Triad 198. The Romans decreed a civic crown to him who saved the life of a citizen (*civilis querens*, Virg.); the Britons conferred on him the FULL privileges of their country: which was the noblest reward, let our readers judge.

There is a singular trait of humanity, in not calling to arms the man who has no property to defend; the same distinction was certainly made in other privileges—for bearing arms is constantly enumerated among the *privileges* of a Welshman---and it should appear, that as the freeholder defended his land with his "sword and spear, and twelve arrows in a quiver," so he voted in consequence of his possessions:---his property in land was his qualification, equally as a warrior and as a legislator.

Admitting this, we have only to reflect on the progressive advances of commerce, which naturally produced a more general circulation of money, with an increasing habit of recurring to it as the standard of value, to form a true estimate of the supposed violation of the ancient British rights by Henry VI. who restricted the exercise of voting for representatives, to freeholds of forty shillings yearly value.

Were the five acres of a Welsh freehold worth about forty shillings yearly? if they were, no innovation was committed on the rights of the people, neither was a single individual disfranchised by this law: the only alteration made, was in the standard adopted---money rather than land. And the advantage of this to national

liberty has been, eventually, incalculable; for, all know, that a single acre, or half an acre, or much less, may be rendered worth more than forty shillings per annum; so that where the original British laws admitted of one vote only, the present system admits a score. To this must be added, the gradual and continual decrease in the value of money. Perhaps, we should err but little, in estimating the forty shillings of Henry's days at forty pounds of our present money value. What a prodigious increase of voters, then, is made, by retaining that nominal estimate, now reduced to one twentieth part of its former legal and established standard!

But towns, as they consisted of condensed population, could neither be regulated by the law of five acres, nor by the yearly value of freeholds; for it might so happen, as it actually does happen, in thousands of instances, that a man possessing the highest skill in his profession, of the greatest advantage to his fellow-citizens, and to the community, by his superior qualifications, should possess no freehold at all. Such a man, under the Welsh laws, obtained the full privileges of a Briton; and under the corporate towns he exercised his right of voting as an inhabitant householder. That this right has been imprudently and corruptly narrowed in succeeding times, must be acknowledged and regretted.

Mr. Oldfield talks currently of the *right* of sending members to parliament; whereas, he ought to have called it the *burden* of that duty. For, he knows very well, that formerly many places petitioned, to be relieved from the inconvenience; some pleading poverty, or other causes of exemption, and even individuals, he knows, who stated various pretences why *they* should not be bound to attend elections. True it is, that these pleas were used when the representatives were paid by their constituents;* a time which Mr. O. himself, on

* The wages for each knight, were four shillings a day; for each citizen and burgess, two shillings; for "going, returning, and remaining, to transact the said business in the parliament then assembled."

second thoughts, would not wish should return, as it would throw the whole power of representation into the hands of those persons, or bodies, who were rich enough to pay for it; and thus wealth would be the criterion of right!

Now, we would not be understood to palliate the *crime* of corruption in the choice of representatives; but we deprecate a remedy which may prove worse than the disease. Let it be recollected, that the privilege of choosing members of parliament has not secured those boroughs, marked by our author as *rotten*, from decay; that the absence of that privilege has not prevented places not long ago mere deserts, or villages, scarcely honoured with a name, from becoming great towns, equal to cities: that if these places had enjoyed the right of election, they would never have been chosen by their *creators* for the scenes of their industry; and that, if they were now endowed with that right, they would soon, in all probability, be reduced to their original state of desert, or insignificance, and become as rotten, in their turn, as those which are so vehemently impugned by Mr. Oldfield.

But, Mr. Oldfield, in his fury for reformation is guilty of gross partiality; for, if an unfortunate borough is under the controul of Lord A. who supports the *present* Ministry, the author employs the whole energy of his style to brand it with the foulest epithets characteristic of slavery and corruption: while another, which is equally under the controul of Lord B. who is in *present* opposition, passes uncensured; and some places formerly enthralled by Lord C. (a courtier) have been it seems, restored to liberty, by the predominant influence of Lord D. (a patriot.) Now, this restoration to liberty, by whatever name a partizan, invoking the freedom of election, may please to call it, is in our view, neither more nor less than a change of tyrant: but, a change of tyrant is not the same thing as a deliverance from tyranny.

We say, whatever nobleman—no matter for his party—interferes in a popular election, the guilt is exactly the same: and whoever commits an election fraud,

whether he be an *in*, or an *out*, whether a peer, or a commoner, whether wishing for place and pension, or already enjoying his share of the loaves and fishes, the iniquity, is equal without distinction of person.

We have already dated this book about the beginning of the French Revolution: it was then comprized in two volumes; it is now much enlarged, and greatly improved by introducing various particulars from the Population Returns; such as, the number of the people, their employments, their proportionate poor-rate, &c. These additions shew the relative population of counties and places; and not their magnitude merely, but also their strength and importance.

These volumes afford matter for curious speculation: for instance—How many counties, having formerly witnessed the evils of obstinately contested elections, have agreed to choose members supported by different interests? Perhaps, on examination, it would be found that full two-thirds of the counties in England have taken refuge in compromise. Now we cannot say, with Mr. O. therefore they are not represented, at all: for, we venture to assert, that if they choose wise and moderate men—and no other should be chosen—that they will rarely embrace extremes, unless on violent party questions. They will, if men of sense, consider themselves as sent by their constituents to the Grand Council of the nation to give advice, to assign reasons for their advice given, and to promote the interests of their country, at large; not those of a narrow party, intent only on power, and willing to sacrifice the whole community to the despicable interests of a factious portion of it.

This we say of county members; and much the same may be said of members returned by bodies corporate, in consequence of compromise. We look not at the party; we look at the men: if they be honest, intelligent, virtuous, in good repute among their constituents, they will do their country justice: and for that justice the nation is obliged to them: can greater honour be desired? If they

be fools, their adherence to party will not make them wise : if they be knaves, never yet was party the cure for knavery.

The chief object of censure by Mr. O. is the enormous influence of the crown ; and this, possibly, may be judged on by a circumstance, to which the writer has given no prominent situation. Whatever be the complexion of the ministry, whether Whig or Tory, reputed partisans of liberty, or of despotism, every ministry finds itself obliged to have recourse to this influence. If it be so nefarious as some affirm, how happens it, that *popular* ministries, supported by the voice of the people, understood to be favourites of the nation, &c. &c. *cannot do without this wicked influence ?*—Why do not they resign it ? They even go so far as to say, they find it hardly enough ; barely enough : alone, it is a mere feather in the balance.

But, the influence of the peerage is complained of, because it seats a number of presumptive heirs among the representatives of the people. Yet none can point out a better school, in which to initiate into public life, young men, peers expectant, hereafter to become permanent legislators. Here they learn, that rank is no security for respect, or respectability : that the exertion of talents alone, affords claim to distinction : that if they desire honours, they must earn them ; a public senate, like death, levels all gradations. Here, too, they witness the unrestrained disposition of their countrymen, and learn to know the people over whom they are hereafter to preside. Here they form connections, which connections carried into the Upper House, amply compensate afterwards, for any influence exerted over them by their fathers, while they were members of the Lower House.

In short, this very defect, if it be one, proves a connecting link, by which the two Houses exert a mutual influence on each other, to their infinite advantage, and the House of Commons may be said, in a manner, to have its representatives in the House of Lords. As to

those boroughs, the proprietors of which sell them, as a marketable commodity ; we abandon their owners to all the vile epithets in Mr. Oldfield's vocabulary ; they shall find no protection from us. On these let him dart his fiercest thunders ; but let him be impartial, and strike the offender, whatever be his colours. Neither shall we affect to deny, that the population is spread in a manner which departs too widely from the representation. As masses of population contribute most considerably to the National Treasury, so they ought, by their agents, to watch over the expenditure of their property ; for, in our opinion, as in that of our antient ancestors, taxation and representation ought to be inseparable.

When our ancestors had no other property than land and arms, the Agricultural and the Military interests were represented : when Christianity was established, the interests of the Church was added in the national Council. ———

We at this day, have innumerable other interests—the Manufacturing interest,—the Commercial interest,—the Shipping interest,—the East India interest,—the West India interest,—the Colonial,—the Bank, &c. &c. The House of Commons, to be a genuine representation of the nation, should be an epitome of all these : but, if population alone were the basis of representation, how could these interests be represented ? which of them would seat a single member ? Yet taxation bears heavily on these, and if representation be inseparable from taxation, these have a right to be represented.

Let this be well weighed : at present, our Manufacturers, our Merchants, the Directors of our great public Companies, do form part of the Parliament, and they do from time to time, furnish that information to Parliament, which only such persons, habitually intimate with these institutions, can furnish. Would it be wise and politic to expel all these ? And, for what places are they usually returned ? For what places have the men who afterwards became our most famous Statesmen, made their *entrée* in the House of Commons ? Who first seated William

Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, Charles Fox, &c. &c.

Now, if political parties be so equi-poised that the majority of the counties, of the cities, of the boroughs, compromise their votes, if the opposition can command an equal number of votes with the ministry, as individuals, if the opposition can bribe as high, and play off as many deceptions as their adversaries, in Election matters, which all the world knows to be true,—how is the public business to be conducted in the representative Senate? By what means shall the wisest counsels be brought to maturity? There must be a preponderating division; and happily, there is always a number of upright, intelligent, well-informed, high-minded men, who support right, from whatever quarter proposed, and who, in effect, govern the kingdom, by governing the Public Officers, and the ruling Powers. Every Session of Parliament witnesses the influence of these, on public propositions. They follow the Minister, *so far*;—if he advance a step beyond that line, they are found in the ranks of opposition. They are well acquainted with Parliamentary tactics, but they usually despise them. Their characters, and generally, their opinions, are known before hand, and the chiefs of the mighty war of tongues, cannot depend on finding these among their followers, unless in a direct approach to the clear and determinate good of their Country.

Human institutions afford but the choice of evils; if a superior recommend a candidate to the people, whom he knows to be a man of sense and education, and hopes to be a man of honour and principle, an outcry is immediately raised against influence; and the people are said to be “sold like cattle in a stall.” Are the people themselves then competent judges of the qualifications of candidates, who offer their services in most humble terms? Do they never raise unworthy men to stations becoming the worthy only? In short, do the people never sell themselves, or corrupt the candidate from whom they expect to be corrupted? or as some express it, do they not tempt the devil to tempt them? Mr. O.’s volumes afford many instances of this *rendition*, they are equally in-

structive as amusing, and some of them may demand, on the score of merit, a place in our pages.

The venality of the rotten boroughs, as they are appropriately styled, in choosing their representatives, has long been a subject of complaint; and deserves not only the attention of the legislative body, but of the community.

Of this there appeared a striking instance. Admiral Cornish, one of the members for the borough of Shoreham, dying in the course of the preceding year, an election came on for another representative, when the returning officer, knowing the majority of the electors to be both bribed and perjured, returned a candidate with only thirty seven votes, in preference to one who had eighty-seven. For this abuse of power, as it was deemed, he was called before the house of commons, when he made such discoveries as overwhelmed his enemies with shame and confusion. From his information it appeared, that the greater part of the freemen of Shoreham had formed themselves into a society, under the name of the Christian Club, with the pretended view of encouraging acts of charity and beneficence, while it was no better than a mart of venality. The borough was sold to the highest bidder, and when the election was over their profits were divided. For this offence a bill was brought in, incapacitating eighty-one of the freemen of Shoreham from voting at elections, and for extending the right of voting to the contiguous hundreds. The nation applauded the spirit and constitutional tendency of this bill, which was supported in the house by the unanimous and zealous concurrence of all parties.

“The Christian Club,” &c. but, we believe that its title at full length was “the Christian Club, for preserving the purity of Election.” So readily can fine names be found to conceal foul doings! So easily is religion itself made a stalking horse for irreligious motives, pretensions, and practices.

Nor is this specimen without a parallel; let the reader reflect on Mr. O.’s history of

BARNSTABLE.

The ancient history of this borough is given in the first volume of this work, p. 61, where it is proved to have been a Saxon borough, and to have sent members to the parliament, or *witena gemote*, of the Saxons, in the time of king Athelstan. This right was accordingly recognized by king Ed-

ward III. in the twelfth year of his reign, and it has ever since sent members to Parliament by prescriptive or inherent right.

The modern history of this borough is of a very different complexion. If any one borough in the country is more corrupt than another, it is this. The expences of a candidate at a contested election here, *is from ten to thirteen thousand pounds.* The right of voting is in the corporation, and about four hundred burgesses, not more than a fourth part of whom reside in the town. The rest are distributed in London, Bristol, the East and West Indies, *Botany Bay*, and all over the world. About seventy of them reside in London, and are continually upon the hunt for candidates, under pretence that one of their members is ill, or about to accept a place, or to be created a peer, so that a vacancy is expected, and the person applied to is sure to be chosen, if he will but give a dinner or a supper to the burgesses residing in London, and a few guineas to each by way of a retainer fee. They will, on these conditions, be certain to write to their friends in the country to inform them what a generous candidate they have procured. This will produce an invitation from those who reside there, to the gentleman who has made so good a beginning, to come down and be elected. One or two of these managers, as they call themselves, are to be sent down with their pockets well supplied, to give a supper at Bristol, and another at Barnstaple, and get the invitation signed. They return with the triumphant instrument. The candidate accordingly arrives; he is ushered into the borough with ringing of bells, is drawn round the town by the populace, and may think himself fortunate *if he gets away without being ruined.*

Above a score gentlemen we could name, can bear witness to the losses they have suffered by these impositions: even a learned knight and doctor of civil law is minus about a thousand pounds by the excitement held out to him of becoming member for Barnstaple.

When a candidate arrives at this place, the very burgesses who signed their names to the invitation, make no scruple of refusing him their votes, informing him they only set their names to the paper to bring him down that they might see how they liked him; and we have known a great number of the freemen of this place receive six guineas each to bear their charges from London to Barnstaple at an election, and at the poll every one of them has voted against him to get their expences paid over again by another candidate.

These honest electors had once the fortune to have a candidate as slippery as themselves: he distributed drafts for large sums payable in London; treated the voters with dinners and entertainments; and went off a day or two before the election, leaving his agents, managers, and the unfortunate landlord, who was an innocent man, (having neither a vote nor any concern in the election,) all unpaid, as were his drafts upon London, which he had the folly to believe would secure his election.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis have been subject to continual contests and petitions from 1804 till the present day. A committee was appointed to try the merits of the petition of John Arbuthnot, Esq. on the 10th of February, 1804, against the return of Sir James Pulteney, bart. Mr. Steward, Mr. Garthshore, and Mr. Adams. The case of the petitioner consisted almost entirely in a charge of occasionality against the freeholders who voted for the sitting members. The counsel for the latter, remarking that there had never yet been any resolution as to the right of election in this borough adopted by the house, delivered in a statement of a particular right for which they meant to contend in the following words. "That it is in the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and capital burgesses, inhabiting within the borough; and in persons seized of entire freeholds within the said borough: whether by descent, devise, or purchase, and not split or divided, unless split by descent or devise; and not receiving alms.

The counsel for the petitioner delivered in a statement of the right in the terms of the agreement in 1730, admitting the *split freeholds.*

The committee determined in favour of the statement delivered in by the petitioner.

In consequence of the above determination, two hundred freeholds were immediately split into two thousand. Freeholders of Weymouth were to be found in London, and in almost all the towns and villages to the land's-end in Cornwall, and in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, whence many hundreds were afterwards brought at an enormous expense to vote at every election for this borough. Some even voted for the *thirteen hundredth part of a sixpenny freehold.* Upon the death of Sir John Johnstone, father of the present infant proprietor, no less than twelve hundred freeholds, created for occasional voting, and made for the joint lives of Sir John Johnstone, and the freeholder, became extinct; and it cost more than ten thousand pounds to renew the parchments

for creating a new set of surreptitious voters, who are made for the joint lives of Mr. Ure, one of the trustees of the estate of Sir John Frederic Johnstone, and the nominal freeholder.

The reader may, perhaps, be surprised that so many persons can be found to answer such a time-serving corrupt purpose; but such is the state of political morality in this country, that we have seen numbers make interest amongst the attorneys employed for the purpose, to get their names inserted in the deeds, that they may partake of the drunkenness and entertainments that are going on upon these occasions.

So then the split freeholds of the Isleworth millers was not an original thought! instead of being the masterpiece of invention, behold, it is in truth, but a clumsy imitation of Weymouth worthies, voting for the *thirteen hundredth part of a sixpenny freehold!* Were there no creditable freeholders in the County of Middlesex whose hearts were inflamed at this gross outrage on their privilege?

After all, it often happens, in the most numerous towns, that parties are equally poised. Every reader can recollect instances of this; as striking an instance as any, is the

CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

This city has had but two remarkable contests for many years. The first was upon the death of Sir Charles Barrow, in 1789, when their present member, Henry Howard Molineux, Esq. and the late John Pitt, of this city, Esq. were candidates. Voters were brought from all parts of the kingdom, and not a single freeman that could be found was left unpolled. After the contest had lasted fifteen days, and more than 3000 electors had polled, Mr. Pitt succeeded by a majority of *one vote*. Mr. Howard Molineux was chosen the other member in 1790.

The next contest was on the death of Mr. Pitt, when the Duke of Beaufort attempted to establish an interest in the city of Gloucester similar to that which prevails in the county. Lord Arthur Somerset was proposed by his Grace, and opposed by Robert Morris, Esq. a banker of this place, who succeeded by a very great majority.

The corporation are in the interest of the Duke of Norfolk, who is an alderman and high steward of Gloucester, and has nominated one member ever since the year 1790.

Not the least wonderful part of election matters, is the infatuation of the candidates. Who does not know instances of gentlemen, possessing very pretty estates, who, with Sir Francis Wronghead, have "run those estates out at elbows," by electioneering contests? Who does not know of "worthy knights" condemned to the purlieus of a jail, or, at best, to a state of perpetual sufferance, for the rest of their lives, insuring also the beggary of their families? If there be any person so fortunate as not to know such instances, let them peruse Mr. Oldfield's volumes carefully, and they will find many. Usually, too, the embarrassments arising from these party attempts run through several generations of borough meddlers; and poverty spreads her blasting wings over the Mortimers, the Bryants, and the Benfields, successor after successor.

Travels in various Countries, by E. D. Clarke, L.L.D.

(Resumed from page 758.)

Dr. Clarke is well entitled to the character by which Homer distinguishes Ulysses, of having seen the manners of many men and many places. To what a confined space was that famous traveller's voyages limited, compared with those of our adventurous countryman! Our countryman, too, had more numerous objects of research than the king of Ithica, who, if he could but save himself from present danger, was contented to assume disguises, and to display dexterities, foreign from his royal character. Yet Ulysses is much more frequently commended by his bard for being *Polymetis*, wise in all purposes, and wary in all places, than for being *Polytropos*, skillful in many men's manners and fashions. Whoever follows Dr. Clarke in his route through some of the same countries as Ulysses visited, will be convinced of the necessity for vigilance and presence of mind, at every moment: for sometimes displaying authority and power, and sometimes concealing them; for occasionally declining what he much wished to possess, or averting his steps from a place which he greatly desired to inspect.

Neither were the enquiries of the modern traveller directed exclusively to

the characters of the people whom he met with in his journey; he wished to ascertain the scenes of events, long ago deprived of importance in the world, of cities, whose very names are unknown to their present masters, of rivers, mountains, grottos, plains, marked by history, but not always intelligibly, and distinctly, marked by nature. Ancient Geography is under great obligations to Dr. Clarke; as it is also to several Gentlemen who travelled about the same time. They have retraced by their ruins, many towns once flourishing, and have thrown considerable light on many interesting subjects of antiquity.

This volume opens with an account of numerous discoveries of vases, commonly called Etruscan, in the tombs of Greece; and these curious subjects, formerly attributed solely to Italy, are now found to have been common to both countries. Dr. Clarke also, distinguishes in the convolutions of a certain water plant, the origin of the Ionic Volute. We have been rather accustomed to accept the horn of a sacrificed animal, as that origin; and there are instances of the Volute winding like a goats' horn, yet remaining from the days of antiquity. We should be glad, nevertheless, to see this plant ascertained; and its properties submitted to modern cognizance.

We are obliged to Dr. C. for many interesting Engravings, which highly illustrate his volumes; but, are rather surprised that he did not favour the admirers of *Æschylus*, with such a plan of the city of Thebes, as would have formed a very acceptable companion to his play of the Seven Chiefs against Thebes. An omission of the same kind, vexed us heartily, on the subject of a Corinthian capital, "without Volute for the corners, and having a single wreath of the simplest *Acanthus* foliage to crown its base. There is not in Europe a single instance of this most elegant variety of the *Corinthian* in any modern structure. In fact, it is only known to those persons who have seen the very few examples of it that exist among the ruins of the Grecian cities. There is no trace of it among the ruins of Rome;

yet, in point of taste, it is so exceedingly superior to the more ornamented and crowded capital which was afterwards introduced, that both the rival *connoscenti* of Athens, *Lusieri* and *Fauvel*, have designed and modelled it; and they have spoken of its discovery as forming an *epocha* in the history of the art." The Dr. mentions this article in three places; but has refused to gratify our curiosity with so much as an outline of it; is it possible, that as men of taste, we should pardon this negligence?

Dr. C.'s report on the state of the Antiquities he visited, is highly interesting. Among them we distinguish the Cave of Trophonius, the entrance of which is rendered much more intelligible by a plate than otherwise it would be;—the grove of the Muses, the birth place of Hesiod, &c. on Mount Helicon; a Mountain that we are happy to find has its fertile spaces, which "have been cultivated from immemorial time." Nor must we forget the number of tombs of illustrious persons identified by our traveller, but with different degrees of credibility;—such as, the tomb of Orpheus, near Diium; the tomb of Hesiod, near Orchomenus; the tombs of the Macedonian Kings, entered, and *left undisturbed*, by Mr. Fiott, at Edessa; who being, as he confesses "a novice in the Sexton trade," left the bodies, the ornaments, the clothes, and the vases, just as he found them. This might be a very honest feeling; but the man who could indulge it, must never expect to obtain distinction as an Antiquary. No, no; what reason can be given why those who were buried two thousand years ago, and have enjoyed these non-necessaries long enough, should not resign their property to honest Antiquarian travellers, who want them for the purpose of enriching their collections, and who, in fact, *cannot do without them*, as all their learned brethren are ready to testify by affidavit before Minos, or Rhadamanthus himself, if necessary.

The numerous inscriptions of ancient origin, contained in this Volume afford much curious matter, with occasion for deep reflection. We find the people honouring with commemorative applause

domestic excellence: says one inscription: "*The Senate and the People (honor) the daughter of Theogiton, the wife of . . . on account of her virtue and her modesty.*" Another informs us, that "*Charopeina, daughter of Tiberius Claudius Didymus, a priestess of Diana, is honoured by the Cheronians for her virtue, and religious attendance on the Deity.*" These erections by the voice of the community, to virtue, modesty, and devotion, appear not a little singular, in a country where there is as much of either, and of all, these excellent qualities, as in any country on the face of the earth. Yet had these very people their weak side; for, on the other hand, we find them recording, that, "*on the fifteenth day of the Month Alalcomenius (October) Philoxenus being Archon, Alexon, the son of ichodon, dedicates his own slave Diognysia, as sacred to the God Serapis, she having remained blameless with him all her life.*" Was this a favour to the slave? Was the temple service more honourable, or lighter, than that of an ordinary master? Or was it a gift to the God, of a property no longer valuable to himself, this slave having lived out her best days in his service? If it were a token of gratitude, would not liberty have been the preferable way of shewing that sensibility?

We follow this learned traveller, with great attention, in his Volume, from Greece, to Macedonia, and admire with him the snowy summits of Mount Olympus; but our space here, forbids us from indulging ourselves. As he approaches Thessalonica, the terror of the plague, then raging there, almost checks our hopes of his visit to it; although we much wish that one traveller were permitted by prudence to examine this city, without reserve.

Stuart had brought us acquainted with that interesting Antiquity known by the name of the *Incantada*; but, we do not recollect, that he mentions the *Rotunda*, an edifice resembling the Pantheon, at Rome; or the triumphal arch erected in honour of Octavius and Anthony, after the battle of Philippi; and another to Constantine, which is almost entire. "It was certainly a most

costly and magnificent monument, whatever opinion may prevail as to the taste of its workmanship. There is no instance known of a triumphal arch that was more richly adorned with sculpture The piers all around were adorned with three compartments of *basso relievos*, one above another, each relief being four feet two inches deep, divided by others that were twelve inches deep, covered with foliage and flowers."

Unfortunately, the plague raged in this quarter of the city, which is principally inhabited by Jews; as was also the case in Stuart's time, and occasioned his precipitate departure.

Thessalonica is a considerable city, having a population of sixty thousand souls, of which about half the number are Turks; the Greeks are about sixteen thousand; and the Jews twelve thousand; with a mixed population of Negroes and Gipsies, amounting to two thousand more. This city is enriched by the export trade; its principal commodities consist of cotton, wool, tobacco, bees-wax, and silk. It is the port for all Macedonia. The imports are principally from England. West India coffee is often sold in the Levant, under the name of Mocha coffee, (particularly at Smyrna,) whence it is sometimes shipped, and brought back again to England, under that name.

Here, owing to the plague, our travellers could not purchase a proper dress for the interpreter; but were compelled to clothe him coarsely, to avoid infection, with a rough shepherd's cloth, which was fumigated, and passed through water.

We cannot stay to wander with our Author, where Euripides wandered, on the banks of the lake Beshec, nor to visit the ruins of Amphipolis, nor to speculate on the dirt and unseemliness of Turkish Khans in some places. In his approach to Constantinople, he found the country in rebellion, and his situation at Fairy, was strikingly perilous.

The Metropolis of the Turkish Empire, and—if the Turks say true, the very centre and seat of Orthodox Islamism, is Constantinople; but it was more interesting to our traveller as a

city once eminent for splendour, and still retaining unquestionable marks of antiquity. The breach made by Mahomet II. when the city was taken by the Turks, is still distinguishable; and clumps of old trees, wave in desolate grandeur over the spot where fell the last of the Paleologi.

But, we must now relinquish our attention to the memorials of ancient days, and endeavour to communicate some notions, though very partial, of our traveller's opinion, on modern men, and manners. This is the more desirable, because, public expectation looks strongly towards the East for an approaching shift of scenery; and the possession of the Ionian islands by the British power, is supposed to be connected with farther possibilities in that part of the globe.

Dr. Clarke has an amusing Article on the privacy of the Greek *Gynaceum*, concerning which he observes, that "unless a stranger be intimate enough with the master of a family to penetrate to the retirement set apart for its female relatives, he may come and go without meeting any one of them." This seclusion is not derived from the Turks, but is the ancient custom continued. Dr. C. was happy enough to obtain an interview, by "means of an invitation to a ball, with an assembly of the wealthiest matrons of the Greek families, seated in a row, with their daughters standing before them." They danced, too, but not delightfully, if we may believe our author;—they had expression enough of a certain kind, but neither grace, nor dignity; and the simplest English country dance, they found too fatiguing.

It is not from the Greeks, but, it is from the Albanians, the Dr. expects service, whenever an opportunity shall present itself of vindicating the liberty of Greece. These descendants of the ancient Macedonians, have, it is true, the character of robbers; but, says our author,

Future travellers in Greece will do well to profit by our experience, with respect to the *Albanian* peasantry,—a race as distinct as possible from all the other inhabitants of the country. We never had reason to complain, when we consented to forego the accommodation offered in *Greek* houses for a

night's lodging beneath their humbler sheds. The *Greeks* are, for the most part, indolent and profligate, vain, obsequious, ostentatious, poor and dirty. The *Albanians* are industrious, independent, honourable, cleanly, and hospitable. They are a harder and a healthier race; passing their lives, *sub dio*, either in the fields or upon the mountains: their sons possess a manlier disposition than the offspring of the *Greeks*, who are always effeminate; and the daughters of *Albanians* are not characterized by those relaxed habits and that early fading which may be observed in the *Grecian* damsels. A girl of *Grecian* parents scarcely attains her twentieth year before she begins to exhibit the marks of a premature old age; and all the *Grecian* women exhibit a matronly appearance long before they enter into the marriage state. Some of them are, it is true, exceedingly beautiful; and Nature seems to have been more lavish in the distribution of female charms among the *Grecian* than among the *Albanian* women; because the *Albanian* women have almost all of them the complexion and the features of gipsies: but then the former seldom display the natural beauties which they possess; they make their appearance disguised by cosmetics and paint, and by the artificial ornaments of false hair; tricked out, at the same time, by all sorts of finery, and smelling of essences and of musks. The *Albanian* women are fond of finery,—and, indeed, where are the women, except in highly civilized society, who are not fond of it?—but the *Albanian* finery consists, principally, in a display of colours strongly contrasted; and their dress is remarkable for the scrupulous attention to cleanliness by which it is distinguished.

Our readers will gather from these hints, that the liberation of Greece, whenever it takes place, will not be due to the energy, spirit, or unanimity of the *Greeks*; and perhaps, it may bear a question, whether that race, as it is characterized, at present, be much more worthy of independence, than their present masters are worthy of command.

In whatever can be said on the ignorance of the *Turks*, Dr. C. joins unreservedly; but he does justice to other qualities, which it is not fair to undervalue. We insert an amusing instance of the first, and, to shew our impartiality, several instances in support of the latter, observation.

At Kishan, advancing towards Constantinople,

The Greek physician, from whom the medals we bought here were principally obtained, entertained us, by giving an account of the manner in which the medical profession is exercised among the Turks. "When a rich Turk," said he, "is very ill, he sends for a physician; and however dangerous his disorder may be, a negotiation commences between the doctor and his patient, as to the price of the cure. The price is of course augmented in proportion to the alarm excited by the malady. A bargain is then concluded upon the following conditions: that half the stipulated sum be paid down immediately, and the whole sum if the patient recover. The physician then goes boldly to work, prescribing whatever he pleases. If his patient die, he has already secured a very ample fee; and if he recover, the case is still better." It was formerly said in England, that a large wig and a gold-headed cane were sufficient to constitute a physician; and it is literally true of *Turkey*, that a *calpac* and a *pelisse* are the only requisites for the exercise of the profession. An English officer, who arrived in *Constantinople* during our first visit to that city, was accompanied by an Italian domestic, who had served him with fidelity, but gave him warning the morning after their arrival. The officer, being loth to part from a trusty servant, asked him the reason of this extraordinary conduct. "I have no complaint to offer," said the Italian: "but I can earn more money here by turning physician, and therefore must wear a different dress." The next day he presented himself to his former master in the medical *calpac* and *furred robe*, laughing heartily at his own metamorphosis: and this man, before our return to the *capital*, had dispatched as many of his fellow-creatures as the most eminent practitioner in *Turkey*.

The Turks are, certainly devoid of arts, sciences, and what are termed liberal or gentlemanly studies; but, there are among them men whose native impulse of the heart, does equal honour to themselves, and to human nature: the following is an instance:

The rascally *Surudjees* who were with our baggage had already dismounted it, and were leaving us upon the bare earth, when an old *Turk*, casually passing, and hearing some altercation between these men and the *Tchokostar*, demanded the cause of the dispute. Being informed that these men refused to proceed any farther, and that some poor *Djowrs* were in danger

of being exposed all night houseless in the mud, he ordered the *Surudjees* to bring our baggage to his house, and bade us all follow him. This being done, we were received into an open inclosed court, while a room was prepared for us. As soon as we were conducted to this apartment, we found the floor covered with clean mats, and a blazing fire already kindled. The owner of this dwelling was not rich; yet he caused a supper to be sent to us from his little *charem*, where it was prepared by his women. Of the sacrifice thus made to hospitality by a *Moslem* we were not yet fully aware. We were supplied with every thing necessary to our comfort and repose; and the next morning, when we rose to depart, horses were waiting for us at the door. To our regret, as well as surprise, when we tendered payment for our night's lodging and provisions, our benevolent host would accept of "nothing," as he said, "but our good wishes;" and bidding us (*Urharula*) a good journey! withdrew from our sight. Soon after quitting this hospitable mansion, perceiving that a volume of plants belonging to our herbary was missing, one of us returned in search of it; and found that the family, who had so kindly entertained us, had actually carried out and broken the earthen vessels out of which we drank water; and were besides busily employed in completing the ceremony of purification, by fumigating the mats, and scouring the room which they conceived to have been defiled by the presence of *Christians*. The inconvenience, therefore, and the loss, which our visit to this liberal *Moslem* had occasioned in his family, will shew to what an extent the virtue of hospitality is sometimes carried among the *Turks*.

We are extremely sorry that Dr. C. has not erected the most durable monument in his power, to this worthy disciple of Mahomet, by mentioning his name; it would have been no gratification to the Turk, it is true; but it would have been a gratification to us. Besides allowing the Turks the virtue of hospitality, the author strongly insists on their claims to sincerity and devotion. We presume not to decide on the first, though we incline to the Dr.'s opinion; but, the second, we presume, is unquestionable: it might even pass for exemplary among professors of a much superior religion. Our traveller is not the only one who has been struck with this appearance. Says Dr. C.

In a room adjoining our apartment, some *Turks* were engaged in their devotions; and, whenever we have seen them so occupied, whether in the mosques, or in the public streets, or in private dwellings, we always regarded them with respect; for however we may be disposed to revile the *Turkish* religion, there is perhaps no *Christian* but might find an example worthy of his imitation in the behaviour of a *Moslem* during his prayers. If we may judge of genuine piety by external appearances, the *Mahometans* are, of all people, the most sincere in their worship. They are never seen to wander during their prayers, or to neglect them, or to utter a parcel of words by rote, with their thoughts intent upon other matters, like many of those persons who pretend to hold a better faith: their whole soul seems to be absorbed by the solemnity of the exercise, and their thoughts so perfectly abstracted from every earthly consideration, that it is impossible to behold them without participating the reverence they manifestly feel. But this behaviour may be attributed to the very great stress laid by their *Korán* upon the duties of prayer. *Mahomet* called it *THE PILLAR OF RELIGION*; and the *Turks* maintain that in this act of devotion, they ought to be so intent and fixed, that no possible event can have power to divert their attention; not even the command of the *Sultan* himself, nor any alarm of fire or other imminent peril. How beautiful is the description given by *Busbequius* of the whole *Turkish* army engaged in one solemn act of public devotion! Yet *Rycaut* affirmed, that of all the nations and religions he had known, the *Turks* were the most hypocritical. "These are they," said he, "who love to pray in the market place and in the corners of the streets, to have praise of men; for it is observable with the *Turks*, that where they find the most spectators, especially of *Christians*, to choose that place, how inconvenient soever, to spread first their handkerchief, and then begin their prayers." We know not how to acquiesce in the truth of these observations. We saw much of the *Turks*, and we had one who was daily our companion; but, bating a little treachery as to the strict observance of their *fast*, together with the dissolute practices of their *Dervishes*, we would say generally, of the whole race, that the *Turks* are the last people upon earth who deserve to be called hypocrites in their religion. *Rycaut* wrote at a time when the prejudices against *Moslems* were very high, and when his own countrymen had not lost the strong tincture of fanaticism they had acquired under *Cromwell*. There

are many virtues common to the *Turks* which would do honour to any nation; and above all, that reverence for the Deity, which renders the taking of his name in vain to be a thing unheard of among them; add to this, their private and their public charities; their general temperance and sobriety; their donations for the repose and the refreshment of travellers*, and for the establishment of public baths and fountains; their endowment for hospitals; their compassion for animals; the strict fidelity with which they fulfil their engagements; their hospitality; the attention shewn to cleanliness in their frequent ablutions; and many other of their characteristics, which forcibly contrast them with their neighbours;—and we shall be constrained to allow that there can hardly be found a people, without the pale of *Christianity*, better disposed towards its most essential precepts. That they have qualities which least deserve our approbation; and that these are the most predominant, must be attributed entirely to the want of that "heaven," which in "leavening the whole mass" hath not yet extended its influence to this benighted people: for their ignorance is so profound, and it is so universal, that they may be considered as generally destitute of any intellectual attainment whatsoever. The highest offices of the state are administered by individuals taken from the dregs of society; and when admitted to the friendly intercourse and conversation of those among them who are the most looked up to, either on account of their elevated rank, or probity of character, we were constrained to regard them rather with affection than with esteem; as claiming the same degree of regard, mingled with pity, which is excited by the goodness and simplicity of very benevolent, but very illiterate, old women.

Nor does this evaporate in mere devotion: we have seen that it took even Infidels under protection; and that, at no trifling pecuniary sacrifice; beside this, the consideration of the *Turks* for brute animals is much to their praise: we quote an instance, in which it certainly is not deficient.

* In some parts of the Empire there are *Khans* for the reception of travellers, which are so endowed, that every night the guests are entertained at free cost with a convenient supper, be their number more or less, according to the capacity of the building. See *Rycaut's Ottoman Empire*, p. 167. Lond. 1670.

Wide and barren plains, as before, during the whole days journey. Passed an immense *tumulus*. We observed this morning a very extraordinary *serpent*, moving upon the grass: it had a large blunt and thick head; but in other respects it resembled a common viper. Mr. Cripps descended from his horse and killed it; and with that abhorrence of a reptile, terrible in its aspect, and perhaps dangerous, we were glad to see it lifeless. Carrying it, however, in his hands to shew to the ambassador, who was seated in his *arabiah*, he received a mild but pointed reproof, against the wantonness of depriving an animal unnecessarily, of life.—“*Boy Zadeh!*” said he, “*had that poor serpent done any thing to injure you? Are you the happier because you have deprived it of life? Do not carry with you a proof of your cruelty; it may be unlucky; the same God who made you, created also the serpent; and surely there was room enough in this wilderness for both of you!*”

We are not aware that the power of prejudice operated in any degree in behalf of this serpent; though it might, and probably did, in the following instance of the swallow; for this bird has had, for ages, the public voice for its protection, as being the harbinger of spring.

A very curious circumstance in the natural history of the *swallow* was made known to us accidentally at this village. In the course of our search for antiquities, happening to visit the shop of a poor barber, we observed, as we were speaking to the owner, in a room with a ceiling so low pitched that our heads almost touched it, a *swallow* enter, two or three times, through a hole purposely left for its admission, over the door. Without regarding either the number or the noise and motion of so many persons in this small room, it continued its operation of building a nest, although within our reach, against one of the joists. It was impossible not to admire the activity of this little animal; the velocity with which it went and returned; but above all, the happy confidence which it seemed to enjoy, in its security from molestation or injury. The owner of the shop entertained the superstition which is common to all nations, that are visited by this bird, and which is alluded to by *Sophocles*, concerning the *sanctity* of his little guest; deeming himself fortunate in being thus honoured by one of *Apollo's Messengers*. He told us, that the same *swallow* had annually visited him for many years; but

that this year it came earlier than usual; that it paid him handsomely for its lodging; its presence being considered as a most fortunate omen, whereby customers were attracted to his shop whenever the *swallow* arrived.

Quitting the Turks, we wish to afford a glimpse, at least, of the state of European Society at the seat of this uncouth Court. It comprizes amusing scenes, and among the men and manners reported on by this enlightened traveller, few are more peculiar than those which present themselves among the representatives of the crowned heads of Christendom, accredited to a people who heartily despise them, who treat them with a distrust bordering on contempt, and who conscientiously wish them all at the devil, to whom they piously consign *Djairs*, heretics, and unbelievers, of every description; meaning, all the heterodox—in other words, all the world but themselves.

Upon the Queen's birth-day, another ceremony took place; the laying of the first stone of the New Palace for the British Ministers at the *Porte*; at this we also attended, in company with all the English then resident. The former building had been consumed by fire. The gaieties of the Carnival were greatly increased this year in *Pera*, in consequence of the expulsion of the *French* from *Egypt*; and the Turks were rather more tolerant than usual in their behaviour towards the *English*. Masquerades were frequent in all the houses of the foreign ministers; and there were also public masquerades, in taverns, open to all comers: the latter of course formed of the lowest company, and being for the most part nothing better than the most public exhibition of disgusting sensuality. The only circle that can be called by the name of *Society* in *Pera*, is formed by the families, secretaries, chaplains, interpreters, and agents of the different envoys: and this may be considered as naturally exhibiting an entertaining *masquerade*, without any license from the season of *Carnival*. It is the same in all seasons; a mixed and motley assembly of many nations and languages. The chief amusement at their evening parties, consists in card-playing. The French government, always famous for the skill with which it conducts political intrigue, when it wishes to employ a *spy* who may collect the state secrets of the ministerial *hive* at *Pera*, take care to send one who is an adroit

gambler; and who, by his address among the women, becomes a popular man at their card-tables; the generality of the young men being engaged in dancing. One or two such *spies* had at this time obtained situations in our army; and they have since proved themselves to be the traitors we at that time suspected they were. Yet it was amazing to observe with what eagerness the company of these men was courted, and with what incredible facility, the unsuspecting Ministers of the different nations became their dupes. At last arrived General *Sebastian* himself, said to have been originally a postillion; and whose intellectual attainments certainly did not belie the report. This man, the avowed ambassador of the French government, dressed like the trumpeter of a puppet-show, soon acquired such influence, by his affectation of gallantry, and by his unequivocal language even with those young women who had the greatest reputation for chastity, that, according to his own vulgar expression, he might be said "to have had the whole diplomatic body under his thumb." Yet there is no place where so much fuss is made about a point of etiquette as at *Pera*; and this sometimes gives rise to a very amusing exhibition. At a ball, before dancing begins, the gentlemen stand up first, without their partners; and a general scramble, with altercation, ensues for precedence. A stranger would suppose that at least half a dozen duels were to be fought the next morning; but, like all blustering, it generally ended in words only. It is impossible, however, to hear the cause of so much agitation without laughter.—"Sir, this is my place! I am to dance with *Prussia*!"—"You'll pardon me, Sir! *Russia* goes down another set."—"Gentlemen, I must beg you will give way; *England* is my partner!" Admitted to the supper-table, he sees with surprise some of the ladies wrapping up roasted woodcocks, and other edible animals, whole, and putting them into their pockets! If attracted towards a corner of the room, where the number of *colpacs* and whiskered faces announce a party of the *Dragomans*, he finds them bartering some antique medal or gem, or settling the price of a shawl, or offering for sale an embroidered handkerchief; or perhaps two Greek physicians disputing their mode of practice. Upon the sofas round the room, the elder *Greek* women, with heads and hands in constant motion, displaying their long ringlets of false or dyed hair, are bawling to each other in *Romæ*, and in a tone of voice the most shrill and inharmonious. This description of one evening assembly in the apartments of an ambassador at *Pera*, applies equally

to all; for there is not the smallest variety to be observed in going from one house to another; the same amusement, the same conversation, and the same company, are found in every other palace.

From Constantinople to Hungary, is almost a new route to the public. We have, indeed, seen private journals describing this course, with the people and countries; but, in general, there is so little attractive during the progress, that if it could be performed with closed eyes and ears, the traveller's gain, in comfort, would more than compensate his loss in information. Fortunately for Dr. C. and his company, they travelled with a Turkish Ambassador going to Paris; his Excellency, with his train, diversify the journey, by furnishing several amusing anecdotes; and, as an occasion of parade, perhaps nothing could have been equally *à propos*. Notwithstanding these considerations, and much civility received from the Ambassador, the Englishmen took the first opportunity of following their own way.

The Danube, as a long and navigable river, looks very pretty on a map; but as the stream encreases, the shores become less bold, less noble, less impressive. The desire of our Author to become acquainted with the mineralogy of the mines of *Tellurium*, and other metals, led him out of his direct road, to visit them; and his reception was highly favourable to his studies. He purchased at different mines extremely valuable specimens of ore; and at *Cremnitz* had the good fortune to meet the Austrian Archdukes, who had come to inspect the mines, and whose kindness not a little facilitated the author's intentions. Dr. C. ventures to recommend the example of these princes: certainly, the mines of our island have never yet been duly appreciated.

Their Highnesses wore the miner's dress during their stay; and condescended to place themselves among the people.

Modern improvements in arts and skill may be thought rather nominal than real, by many who forget what formerly prevailed: the following is a clear instance in proof to the contrary; and as it may afford a hint at home, we record it, *pro bono publico*.

Their *Highnesses* set out this day to visit the mines of *Neuwold* and *Crennitz*. A mechanist of *Schemnitz* brought to us a very ingenious model, representing the interior of one of those buildings now established in many parts of *Hungary* where there are mines, and called "a wash-house." This sort of building is also, and most properly, denominated "a house of economy." As we brought this model to *England*, where we have never seen any building of the same kind, we shall give a brief description of a wash-house that we visited near *Windschadt*, in company with the *Conseiller des Mines*. He assured us, that since the establishment of wash-houses has become general, the gains derived from them equal the whole profit of working the mines. They afford a curious proof of the truth of the old adage, that "necessity is the mother of invention;" for there is every reason to believe, if the produce of the mines had not diminished, the wash-houses would never have existed. For these houses, all the discarded minerals are now collected which have for ages been heaped as waste; and all the stones used in filling void places in the mines. Women and children are employed upon these minerals, in the wash-houses, at the low rate of four or five *kreutzers* for each day's labour. They are seated at different tables, where they work in the following manner.

A series of washing-troughs are ranged one below another, from the roof to the floor of the building; having iron sieves at the bottom, increasing in the width and coarseness of their texture from the lower to the higher sieve; the highest sieve being wide enough to let stones of a certain size pass through; while through the lower sieves nothing passes but gravel, and ultimately nothing but sand. A wheelbarrow, filled with the waste of the mines, is emptied into the upper trough, and there washed. All the stones that do not pass through the first sieve are then taken to the first table to be examined, and the ores picked out; those that are caught by the second sieve, to the second table; and so on with the rest. In this manner an immense quantity of discarded ores, that were cast away when mines were less economically worked, are recovered and prepared for smelting. But the sand which ultimately escapes through the lower sieve is directed with the streams of water through channels, until it is made to fall over inclined planes covered with woollen-cloths; and thus a very considerable quantity of wash-gold is arrested in its progress by the cloths; in the same manner that the *Gypsies* of *Transylvania* and *Wallachia* obtain gold dust, by washing

the sands of their rivers. The *Conseiller* assured us that the profit from a single wash-house is so great, that it has, in many instances, entirely suspended the labours of mining; in order to attend solely to this branch of revenue.

We must now take our leave of these instructive volumes, regretting that we cannot afford room for further extracts, nor transcribe some of the many plates which convey ideas with great advantage; that we must relinquish the views, the maps, &c. and that we can only return our general acknowledgments to the learned writer for much information contained in his works, which may be sought in vain elsewhere.

The Story of Rimini, a Poem, by Leigh Hunt. London, J. Murray; W. Blackwood, Edinburgh; and Cumming, Dublin. 1816. Price 6s. 6d.

THAT Mr. Hunt is a poet we have formerly acknowledged with pleasure; and again we acknowledge it, frankly: yet Mr. Hunt will not be a perfect poet, but retains imperfections easily pointed out, by men who possess no proportion of his powers. We have said, that he suffers the imagination of the moment to beguile him, to the detriment of his performance taken generally. His eye rolls in poetic phrenzy, but it does not look forward to consequences: he obeys the inspiration of his Muse, but without enquiry whether it be genuine, or whither it may lead him. In this poem he indulges himself in description, and his ideas, his versification, his management are so lively, graceful, and applicable, that the reader shares with him in the delight of his composition, which, perhaps, is as great a compliment as words can utter. Amidst this gratification the reader detects in slovenly affectation of ease, the contrainst of Art, a kind of occasional slipshod hitch in the verse, equally inconsistent with finished facility as slippers which too readily quit the feet, are with the otherwise completely well-dressed appearance of a graceful dancer.

In a short poem descriptions exert their full sway over the mind. There is little danger of their clashing by repetition of ideas; and yet, in a short poem points of time, or incident, may occur, in which the mind feels the dis-

advantage resulting from early exhaustion. The mind feels that excessive labour has been bestowed on opening incidents, and to place this labour where it would be more effectual, a part at least of what has been read must be forgot; a new train of ideas, the same, yet not the same, demanded by the imagination, excite a dangerous kind of rivalry, and the poet must forego them, because he has already introduced others so nearly alike, that the most careless reader must detect the resemblance.

The writer who attributes evils to fate, is not a moral writer. It is easy to talk of the miseries imposed on mankind by unrelenting heaven; but, it were wiser to shew the cause in the consequences, and to teach an abhorrence of what all must pronounce a vice, by proposing a lesson from history, at which good sense, and moral rectitude, being startled, should lead to resolutions of conduct more correct, and therefore more happy.

Had the writer informed us, that he meant to shew the evils consequent on pride; that the ready way to lose the affections of a bride, is austerity of manners and haughtiness of deportment in a husband; this turn of thought, marked in a few of the stanzas, would have brought forward the character of the husband, now too much overpowered by the brilliancy of his rivals, and would have added an interest, the result of conviction and judgment. As the story is conducted, the sympathy of the reader is divided; and even the father of the hapless bride, is not so decidedly the object of censure, as he might have been rendered, by a few lines from the poet's pen, warning fathers who meditate the sacrifice of their daughters to ambition, to mere splendour, to political considerations, that no better issue may await their schemes, than that which cost life after life, in the history under recital.

Italy has afforded materials to our best poets, for some of their most affecting pieces: the cruel party violences under which that country in the thirteenth century suffered, with the bitter enmities left as legacies among noble families, century after century, produced many horrible events: these the Poetic muse, as well as the Historic, se-

lected and immortalized, and especially Dante, in his astonishing work. To that writer Mr. H. traces his authority.

The following story is founded on a passage in Dante, the substance of which is contained in the concluding paragraph of the second canto. For the rest of the incidents, generally speaking, the praise or blame remains with myself. The passage in question—the episode of Paulo and Francesca—has long been admired by the readers of Italian poetry, and is indeed the most cordial and refreshing one in the whole of that singular poem the *Inferno*.

The interest of the passage is greatly increased by its being founded on acknowledged matter of fact. Even the particular circumstance which Dante describes, as having hastened the fall of the lovers,—the perusal of *Launcelot of the Lake*,—is most likely a true anecdote; for he himself, not long after the event, was living at the court of Guido Novello da Polenta, the heroine's father; and indeed the very circumstance of his having related it all, considering its nature, is a warrant of its authenticity.

The commentators differ in their accounts of the rest of the story; but all agree that the lady was in some measure beguiled into the match with the elder Malatesta,—Boccaccio says, by being shewn the younger brother once, as he passed over a square, and told that that was her intended husband. I have accordingly turned this artifice to account, though in a different manner. I have also omitted the lameness attributed to the husband; and of two different names by which he is called, Giovanni and *Launcelot*, have chosen the former, as not interfering with the hero's appellation, whose story the lovers were reading.

The Italians have been very fond of this little piece of private history, and I used to wonder that I could meet with it in none of the books of novels, for which they have been so famous; till I reflected, that it was perhaps owing to the nature of the books themselves, which such a story might have been no means of recommending. The historians of Ravenna, however, have taken care to record it; and besides Dante's episode, it is alluded to by Petrarch and by Tassoni. The former mentions the lovers among his examples of calamitous passion, in the *Trionfo d'Amore*, cap. 3. Tassoni, in his tragic-comic war, introduces Paulo Malatesta, as leading the troops of Rimini, and paints him in a very lively manner, as contemplating, while he rides, a golden sword-chain, which Francesca had given him, and which he addresses with melau-

choly enthusiasmas he goes. See the *Secchia Rapita*: canto 5. st. 43. &c. and canto 7, st. 29. &c.

Chaucer studied the poets of Italy: Shakspeare made their tales the foundation of some of his noblest efforts. Mr. H. treads in their steps. Perhaps there never was a more splendid opening than that of the present poem.

The sun is up, and 'tis a morn of May
Round old Ravenna's clear-shewn towers and bay,

A morn, the loveliest which the year has seen,
Last of the spring, yet fresh with all its green;
For a warm eve, and gentle rains at night,
Have left a sparkling welcome for the light,
And there's a crystal clearness all about;
The leaves are sharp, the distant hills look out;
A balmy briskness comes upon the breeze;
The smoke goes dancing from the cottage trees;
And when you listen, you may hear a coil
Of bubbling springs about the grassy soil;
And all the scene, in short—sky, earth and sea,
Breathes like a bright-eyed face, that laughs
out openly.

'Tis nature, full of spirits, waked and spring-
ing:—

The birds to the delicious time are singing,
Darting with freaks and snatches up and down,
Where the light woods go seaward from the town;
While happy faces, striking through the green
Of leafy roads, at every turn are seen;
And the far ships, lifting their sails of white
Like joyful hands, come up with scatter light,
Come gleaming up, true to the wished-for day,
And chase the whistling brine, and swirl into
the bay.

And well may all who can, come crowding
there,

If peace returning, and processions rare,
And to crown all, a marriage in May weather,
Have aught to bring enjoying hearts together;
For on this sparkling day, Ravenna's pride,
The daughter of their prince becomes a bride,
A bride, to crown the comfort of the land:
And he, whose victories have obtained her
hand,
Has taken with the dawn, so flies report,
His promised journey to the expecting court
With hasting pomp, and squires of high degree,
The bold Giovanni, lord of Rimini.

Already in the streets the stir grows loud
Of expectation and a bustling crowd;
With feet and voice the gathering hum con-
tends,

The deep talk heaves, the ready laugh ascends;
Calings, and clapping doors, and curs unite,
And shouts from mere exuberance of delight,
And armed bands, making important way,
Gallant and grave, the lords of holiday,
And nodding neighbours, greeting as they run,
And pilgrims, chanting in the morning sun.
With heaved-out tapestry the windows glow,
By lovely faces brought, that come and go;
Till, the work smoothed, and all the street
attired,

They take their seats, with upward gaze ad-
mired!

Some looking down, some forwards or aside,
As suits the conscious charm in which they
pride;

Some turning a trim waist, or o'er the flow
Of crimson cloths hanging a hand of snow,
But all with smiles prepared, and garlands
green,

And all with fluttering talk, impatient for the
scene.

The procession follows in proper
order, most gallantly arranged, and
brought before the eye of the reader in
most vivid colours; but, unfortunately,
the intended bridegroom instead of com-
ing himself to fetch his bride, sends his
brother; and the lady is too deeply im-
pressed with his person and appearance.
The poet shines in the distinctions he
has contrived to mark, between the
brothers.

Enough of this. Yet how shall I disclose
The weeping days that with the morning rose,
How bring the bitter disappointment in,—
The holy cheat, the virtue-binding sin,—
The shock, that told this lovely, trusting heart,
That she had given, beyond all power to part,
Her hope, belief, love, passion, to one brother,
Possession (oh, the misery!) to another!

Some likeness was there 'twixt the two, an air
At times, a cheek, a colour of the hair,
A tone, when speaking of indifferent things;
Nor by the scale of common measurings,
Would you say more perhaps, than that the one
Was more robust, the other finelier spun;
That of the two, Giovanni was the graver,
Paulo the livelier, and the more in favour.

Some tastes there were indeed, that would
prefer

Giovanni's countenance as the martialler;

And 'twas a soldier's truly, if an eye
 Ardent and cool at once, drawn back and high,
 An eagle's nose, and a determined lip,
 Were the best marks of manly soldiership.
 Paulo's was fashioned in a different mould,
 And finer still, I think, for though 'twas bold,
 When boldness was required, and could put on
 A glowing frown, as if an angel shone,
 Yet there was nothing in it one might call
 A set mp exclusive, or professional,—
 No courtier's face, and yet its smile was ready,
 No scholar's, yet its look was deep and steady.
 No soldier's, for its power was all of mind,
 Too true for violence, and too refined.
 A graceful nose was his, lightsofely brought
 Down from a forehead of clear-spirited thought,
 Wisdom looked sweet and inward from his eye;
 And round his mouth was sensibility:—
 It was a face, in short, seemed made to shew
 How for the genuine flesh and blood could go;
 A morning glass of unaffected nature,—
 Something, that baffled every pompous fea-
 ture,—
 The visage of a glorious human creature.

The worst of Prince Giovanni, as his bride
 Too quickly found, was an ill-tempered pride.
 Bold, handsome, able if he chose to please,
 Punctual and right in common offices,
 He lost the sight of conduct's only worth,
 The scattering smiles on this uneasy earth,
 And on the strength of virtues of small weight,
 Claimed towards himself the exercise of great.
 He kept no reckoning with his sweets and
 sours;—

He'd hold a sullen countenance for hours,
 And then, if pleased to cheer himself a space,
 Look for the immediate rapture in your face,
 And wonder that a cloud could still be there,
 How small soever, when his own was fair.
 Yet such is conscience,—so designed to keep
 Stern, central watch, though all things else go
 sleep,
 And so much knowledge of one's self there lies
 Cored, after all, in our complacencies,
 That no suspicion would have touched him
 more,
 Than that of wanting on the generous score:
 He would have whelmed you with a weight of
 scorn,
 Been proud at eve, inflexible at morn,
 In short, ill-tempered for a week to come,
 And all to strike that desperate error dumb.
 Taste had he, in a word, for high-turned merit,
 But not the patience, or the genial spirit;

And so he made, 'twixt virtue and defect,
 A sort of fierce demand on your respect,
 Which, if assisted by his high degree,
 It gave him in some eyes a dignity,
 And struck a meaner deference in the many,
 Left him, at last, unlovable with any.

The reader easily anticipates the event:
 the bride, after long struggling with her
 pride, her honour and duty, suffered the
 image of Paulo, her husband's brother,
 to occupy her mind; and Paulo, on his
 side, could not refrain from deeply
 drinking the empoisoned bowl of deli-
 ght, by meditating too often, and too
 long, on the charms and accomplish-
 ments to which he had been married
 as a proxy. At length accident, says the
 history, brought about a mutual acknow-
 ledgment, fatal to their peace. —
 In an enchanting pavilion in the garden
 Francesca was reading

'Twas Lancelot of the Lake, a bright romance,
 That like a trumpet, made young pulses dance,
 Yet had a softer note that shook still more;—
 And here with growing interest in her reading,
 The princess, doubly fixed, was now proceed-
 ing.

Ready she sat with one hand to turn o'er
 The leaf, to which her thoughts ran on before,
 The other propping here with brow, and throw-
 ing

Its ringlets out, under the skylight glowing,
 So sat she fixed; and so observed was she
 Of one, who at the door stood tenderly,—
 Paulo,—who from a window seeing her
 Go strait across the lawn, and guessing where,
 Had thought she was in tears, and found, that
 day,

His usual efforts vain to keep away.
 "May I come in?" said he:—it made her start,
 That smiling voice;—she coloured, pressed
 her heart

A moment, as for breath, and then with free
 And usual tone said, "O yes,—certainly."
 There's apt to be, at conscious times like these,
 An affectation of a bright-eyed ease,
 An air of something quite serene and sure,
 As if to seem so, was to be, secure:
 With this the lovers met, with this they spoke,
 With this they sat down to the self-same book,
 And Paulo, by degrees, gently embraced
 With one permitted arm her lovely waist;
 And both their cheeks, like peaches on a tree,

Leaned with a touch together, thrillingly;
And o'er the book they hung, and nothing said.
And every lingering page grew longer as they read.

As thus they sat, and felt with leaps of heart
Their colour change, they came upon the part
Where fond Geneura, with her flame long nursed,
Smiled upon Launcelot when he kissed her first:

That touch, at last, through every fibre slid;
And Paulo turned, scarce knowing what he did,

Only he felt he could no more dissemble,
And kissed her, mouth to mouth, all in a tremble.

Sad were those hearts, and sweet was that long kiss:

Sacred be love from sight, whate'er it is.
The world was all forgot, the struggle o'er,
Desperate the joy.—That day they read no more.

A few words, dropped in her sleep, reveals to her husband what had passed to his dishonour; he calls his brother to account, fights with him, and Paulo, in desperation, rushes on his sword. The conflict between the brothers is not the happiest effort of Mr. H's poetry: possibly he could not do otherwise than he has done; for, he was bound to end his tale, in some degree consistently with history, and of course tragically. But, the death of Francesca, is very masterly: and here the spirit of the Poem ends. Before the fight Paulo commissioned his squire with a message to the lady. He is admitted into her chamber:

"Who's there?" said that sweet voice, kindly and clear,

Which in its stronger days was joy to hear;—
Its weakness now almost deprived the squire
Of his new firmness, but approaching nigher,
"Madam," said he, "'tis I; one who may say,
"He loves his friends more than himself to-day;—

"Tristan."—She paused a little, and then said
"Tristan—my friend, what noise thus haunts my head?

"Something I'm sure has happened—tell me what—

"I can bear all, though you may fancy not."

"Madam," replied the squire, "you are I know,

"All sweetness—pardon me for saying so.

"My master bade me say then," resumed he,
"That he spoke firmly, when he told it me,—
"That I was also, madam, to your ear
"Firmly to speak, and you firmly to hear,—
"That he was forced this day, whether or no,
"To combat with the prince; and that although
"His noble brother was no fratricide,
"Yet in that fight, and on his sword, he died."

"I understand," with firmness answered she;
More low in voice, but still composedly.

"Now, Tristan, faithful friend, leave me; and take

"This trifle here, and keep it for my sake."

So saying, from the curtains she put forth
Her thin white hand, that wore a ring of worth;

And he, with tears no longer to be kept
From quenching his heart's thirst, silently wept,
And kneeling took the ring, and touched her hand,

To either streaming eye, with homage bland,
And looking on it once, gently up started,
And, in his reverent stillness, so departed.

Her favorite lady then with the old nurse
Returned, and fearing she must now be worse,
Gently withdrew the curtains, and looked in;
O, who that feels one godlike spark within,
Shall say that earthly suffering cancels not frail sin!

There lay she praying, upwardly intent,
Like a fair statue on a monument,
With her two trembling hands together prest,
Palm against palm, and pointing from her breast,

She ceased, and turning slowly towards the wall,

They saw her tremble sharply, feet and all,
Then suddenly be still. Near and more near
They bent with pale inquiry and close ear;—
Her eyes were shut, no motion, not a breath,
The gentle sufferer was at peace in death.

The reader will now judge whether we are not justified in ranking Mr. Hunt high among our *original* poets. We presume, also, that the blemishes we have hinted at cannot have escaped observation; and we desire earnestly that a man of such talents would consider whether it were not infinitely to his advantage in every respect, not to awake the mind to poetry only, but to virtue also, not merely to delight the world, but to improve it.

A Solemn Review of the Custom of War ;
 shewing, that War is the effect of Popular Delusion, and proposing a Remedy.
 8vo. pp. 24. Printed in America, at
 Hartford; reprinted at the County
 Press, Ipswich. 1816.

We are such determinate friends to Peace, that we think nothing of the inconvenience of repeating a subject, to which we had given a place in our last number. That sentence in the title-page "proposing a remedy," instantly drew our attention; and we sought with great diligence for this operative principle, which we shall submit, in the writer's own terms, to our readers:

Is it not possible to form powerful Peace societies, in every nation of Christendom, whose object shall be, to support government, and secure the nation from war?

In such societies we may hope to engage every true minister of the Prince of Peace, and every Christian who possesses the temper of his master. In this number would be included a large portion of important civil characters.

Having formed societies for this purpose, let the contributions be liberal, in some measure corresponding with the magnitude and importance of the object. Let these be judiciously appropriated to the purpose of diffusing light, and the spirit of peace, in every direction, and for exciting a just abhorrence of war in every breast.

Let printing presses be established in sufficient numbers to fill every land with newspapers, tracts, and periodical works, adapted to the pacific design of the societies. Let these all be calculated for the support and encouragement of good rulers, and for the cultivation of a mild and pacific temper among every class of citizens.

The object would be so perfectly harmonious with the spirit, the design, and the glory of the gospel, that it might be frequently the subject of discussion in the pulpit; the subject of Sabbath and every day conversation, and be introduced into our daily prayers to God, whether in public or private.

Another means of advancing the object, deserves particular consideration; namely, early education. This grand object should have a place in every plan of education, in families, common schools, academies, and universities.

On Knowledge then, in its principle, in its power, this writer depends for the success of his plan. There can be no
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doubt, but what knowledge is of late greatly extended, and greatly enforced, it is not only enjoyed by an increasing number of persons, but those who enjoy it are more deeply impressed with a sense of its power and office. We have done our part to promote knowledge; and we so far agree with the worthy writer, as to believe that a more potent engine of great good does not at present exist. Whether his hopes are well founded, that in a century from this time, the nations of Christendom may consider human sacrifices made by war in the same light that they now view the ancient sacrifices to Moloch is another question. History affords us no clue to guide our researches, or to justify such anticipations on the subject; and, to say truth, we should build more on the severity of present sufferings, than on principles so theoretic. Says our author:

I have till now avoided the mention of our present war, that nothing should appear calculated to excite party feelings. But as the present calamity is severely felt, I must be permitted to hope, that the affliction will favour the present object. If our distresses may be the occasion of opening the eyes of this people, to see the delusions of war in general, and of exciting them to suitable exertions to prevent a return of such a calamity, an important benefit may result not only to posterity, but to the world. For if suitable exertions be made in this country, the influence will not be bounded by the Atlantic; it will cross the ocean, and find its way into the Bible Societies, and other religious societies in Great Britain, and on the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Nor will it be many years before it will find access to the houses of legislation and the palaces of kings.

If report may be credited, America will soon declare how far she coincides in the precepts of this writer, and some others, who, with the best intentions, labour in the same cause. In the mean while, the following observations demand the consideration of our countrymen; time will shew whether this man of peace has been gifted with the spirit of prophecy.

The depravity occasioned by war, is not confined to the army. Every species of vice gains ground in a nation during a war. And when a war is brought to a close, seldom, perhaps, does a community return to its for-

mer standard of morals. In time of peace, vice and irreligion generally retain the ground they acquired by war. As every war augments the amount of national depravity, so it proportionably increases the dangers and miseries of society.

It has been suggested by a friend that there is an exception to this account; that Great Britain has been engaged in war the greater part of the time for a century, and that probably the moral and religious character of the nation has been improved during that period.

Admitting the correctness of this statement, it amounts to no more than one exception from a general rule; and this one may be accounted for, on the ground of singular facts.

1. The island of Great Britain has not been the seat of war for a long course of years. The wars of that nation have been carried on abroad; and their army and navy have had little intercourse with the population at home. This mode of warfare has tended to remove from their own country the corrupting influence of military camps. Had their island been the seat of war for eighty years out of a hundred the effects would, in a great measure, have been reversed. But,

2. There have been, within twenty years, singular efforts in that nation, which have had a tendency to counteract the moral influence of war. Their Missionary societies, their Bible Societies, and a vast number of religious, moral, and charitable institutions, must have had a powerful and favourable influence on the character of the nation. By these, and not by wars, the moral state of the nation has been improved.

After all, we are perhaps not very adequate judges of the present depravity in that nation. Their army and navy may still be considered in estimating the amount of national depravity, as well as of population. Let these return home, be disbanded, and mixed with the general mass of citizens; what then would be the moral state of society in Great Britain?

Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; with their Application to Heights and Distances, &c. By Olinthus Gregory, LL.D. of the Royal Military Academy. 12mo. Baldwin and Co. London. 1816.

Science is rendered easy by the continued labours of masters to facilitate and to abridge the processes by which it is reduced to practice; and elaborate sciences, which require effort of mind,

are often many ages 'ere they reach that simplicity by which the learner is most profited. Only masters are qualified to write elementary treatises; and nobody will doubt Dr. Gregory's abilities for the subject he has here undertaken. We shall give the Dr. leave to speak the commendation of his work, in his own terms. We cannot take upon us to pronounce on the correctness of his theorems, by attentively working them. Half a century ago they might have been acceptable; but, in A.D. 1816!—Let us hear the Dr.

In the composition of the work I have freely availed myself of all such matters as was likely to answer my purpose, especially in the productions of foreign mathematicians. The plan and method are of course my own: the materials have been collected, almost of necessity, from all quarters. In addition to the acknowledgments which will occur in different parts of this little volume, it would be unjust not to say here, that the theory of projections, the general problem in reference to dialling, and the comprehensive table of differential equations for the variations of triangles, are taken simply with such alterations as fitted them better for general usefulness, from the Chevalier Delambre's admirable *Treatise on Astronomy*, in three volumes quarto. The transferring such curious and valuable matter from an expensive treatise in a foreign language, into a cheap volume in our own, will not I hope be regarded as performing a trifling service to the English student.

I am aware that there are some persons, into whose hands this work may fall, who will not approve it as they would have done had the demonstrations been exclusively geometrical. This is in consequence of a prejudice against the analytical processes, most singularly cherished in a country where the modern analysis has received some of its most valuable improvements; a prejudice which, though it is rapidly weakening, still retains its hold upon the minds of several respectable mathematicians; and on account of which it may be expedient to assign some of the reasons that have induced me to appropriate so large a portion of the following volume as I have done to the analytical or algebraical mode of deducing properties and theorems.

These reasons the Dr. accordingly states; but we cannot follow his arguments; they will be attentively considered and allowed their due force, by practical men.

Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to Inquire into the State of Mendicity and Vagrancy in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood. 8vo. price 6s. Sherwood and Co. London, 1815.

There are subjects to which the attention of the House of Commons is called, exclusively: there are others which concern the public at large, and on which that branch of the legislature is the medium of obtaining authentic evidence from the public, and of conveying authentic evidence to the public. We lay a stress on the word *authentic*; because, we are sorry to say, that a volume containing a late report, (on the Education of the Lower Orders,) being reprinted from an *incorrect* copy of the original, is itself *incorrect*. Such are the injurious effects of hurry, *to be the first in the market!* This Report could be no secret to the public, of which the newspapers had availed themselves, day after day, to fill their columns; but it seems that since its publication, the Begging trade, in its lower branches, has sadly fallen off; the daily gains of the profession are reduced in a scarcely credible proportion; and some even go so far as to say, the word *work!* has been heard to escape the lips of more than one member of the fraternity. To the higher branches of the noble art, times have been equally unfavourable; and many a sigh has been heaved—who would have thought it?—in the region of ribbands, stars, and garters.

We are not among those who refuse assistance by Public Benevolence to the laborious classes. Cold-blooded, indeed, are those mortals, who can take advantage of an impropriety to introduce confusion and animosity, into a company assembled to promote charity; where concord and good manners ought to reign. Most heartily do we wish that the industrious might be relieved; and we are completely of opinion with Poor Richard, that "God helps those who help themselves." Most of all we pity the rising generation; brought up with the most hardened effrontery as their prevailing qualification; taught to extort by perseverance and din; taught perfection in their lesson by daily and hourly practice; what less

than a miracle can deliver them from their miserable thralldom? But we do not despair even of miracles. The times, by their general distresses, cannot but put the determination of these mendicants to a severe test, and when it is found that nothing is to be got by begging, the number of beggars will decrease in proportion to that discovery.

In the mean while, such publications as the present, are useful, because they acquaint the public with the extent of the evil; because they direct the speculations of ingenious men toward the best methods of suppressing the evil; and, because they will undoubtedly contribute to acquaint posterity with the difficulties experienced in accomplishing a most salutary work; and therefore may encourage those who succeed us to attempt the reformation demanded in their affairs, encouraged by the example of their ancestors.

Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters, during an Excursion in Italy, in the Years 1802 and 1803. By Joseph Forsyth, Esq. Second Edition, 8vo. pp. 479. Price 15s. Murray, London, 1816.

Late events have raised up a series of ideas and wishes, so entirely new with regard to every thing that concerns Italy, that we scarcely know what importance to attribute to a work, the materials for which were collected ten or a dozen years ago. Of the persons described in it, some, more likely many, are dead in the interval; of the works of ancient art some have been greatly improved by the politic and judicious labours of the French; of the museums and collections, some have been robbed of what they then possessed; while others have recovered treasures; which every lamenting virtuoso pronounced lost for ever. We anticipate, at its very distant period, an ample supply of Travels in Italy; we shall be again told how beautiful the Venus looks on her former pedestal; and how divine the Apollo, who now beams with regenerating graces, in his former situation. For this we must prepare ourselves: in the mean while, we cry for quarter from those learned pens

which will be satisfied with no less than discovering and discussing, the every thing of antiquity; fixing localities to a certainty, which others may incline to accept with hesitation. On this subject, Mr. Forsyth shall read our countrymen a lesson:

On my first visit to the Campo Vaccino, I asked my valet-de-place where the lake of Curtius was supposed to have been? "Behold it!" cried he, striking with his cane an immense granite basin, called here a lago. "Was this then the middle of the Forum?"—"Certainly." "Does the Cloaca Maxima run underneath?"—"Certainly." "And was this really the lago where the ancients threw their money?"—"Certainly." Thus was the lacus of some ancient fountain (probably one of those which M. Agrippa had distributed through the streets) transformed by a Cicerone's wand into the Curtian lake; and thus are thousands cheated by sounds.

The devotion of Curtius may itself be a fable; but it is a fable dear to every patriot, and if retraced by some object more probable than this, would be one sentiment more brought to the mind of a passenger.

Such ignorance I am far from imputing to the professed Ciceroni of Rome. Many of these are profound in its antiquities; but they are generally too full of their own little discoveries, which often exclude more important information from the stranger.

Now, this is too true; and as these discoveries are the trade of the place, a stranger will do well to abate in his own mind a portion of that *positiveness* in which a true Cicerone is never deficient. The same may be said on antique statues. The Italians, like other foreigners, have adopted without reserve the opinion that the riches of Englishmen are absolutely inexhaustible: to ease them of a part of the burden is a *duty*. The most cautious of travellers will be foiled in treating with dealers, who know every secret of the art of restoration; and whose talents are well rewarded when they lay hold on an Englishman of taste.

A natural horror of mutilation leads men to complete whatever they possess; and thus the statues of Belvedere have received so much modern work to restore the ancient, that we can hardly distinguish what is original from what is added. Either the old surface is scraped into the whiteness of what is new, or the new has received the yellow ivory gloss of the old; while the cement which unites them is so imperceptibly fine, that Persius' metaphor is

here realized—their juncture literally eludes the severest nail.

How boldly do those restorers make up dismembered trunks and affix attributes! Having found at *Præneste* one female body in a stooping posture, they stuck an ancient head with half-shut eyes on the shoulders, set a pail at the feet, and then called the whole a *Danaid*. Another female being found dressed like a general in a double *paludamentum*, without any *egis*, the most essential attribute of all, has been transformed into a *Minerva Pacifica*, by fixing a head unarmed on her shoulders, a bronze helmet in her right hand, and a sprig of olive in her left. Another headless trunk, having the left arm wrapt in a mantle, has been converted into a *Perseus*, with the addition of a winged head and a *herpès*. Thus we lose the freedom of judging on the original trunk, and the pleasurable torment of conjecture. Whoever would know what really remains here of the ancients, must examine on the spot. Engravers have published the chief objects, rather as ornaments for a cabinet or portfolio, than as documents for study. Piranesi's fine prints give the statues entire, and, when compared here before them, they even fail in resemblance. Besides, one good engraving is sufficient for any picture; but the details of a single statue would require fifty, and, perhaps, the sublime of the original would escape them all.

We do not altogether coincide in this censure of engravings. Few works of reputation have lately been published without marking by occult lines the parts restored: and these afford valuable additions to our knowledge. As to what were communicated to the Public a century ago, or more, they are not proper subjects for modern criticism. We are under great obligation to Bartoli, and others, though in minor particulars they fail. In fact scarcely any representation can bring the excellences of certain statues completely before the eye: where is the artist whose drawing from the *Venus* ever satisfied him?

Mr. Forsyth took the entire of Italy into his tour; from Nice to Naples: he visited all the principal cities, including Venice; and has interspersed his journal with a variety of remarks, containing much truth, and some severity. We sympathize with his "long captivity," which has certainly been at the same time a cause of suffering to himself and of injury to the Public.

The Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy. A Poem. By Felicia Hemans. 8vo. pp. 37. Oxford, printed for Murray, London, 1816.

The subject has drawn forth the powers of this lady's pen to great advantage. In an exalted style she sings of exalted subjects, and manifests a taste and feeling highly creditable to her judgment and sentiment. The subject, after all, more properly belongs to the Italian masters of song. We know, that the popalace, almost every where, have welcomed their former property back again with rapture; but we have not yet received notice of any considerable work of the Poetic Muse having made its appearance in the country so highly complimented as the seat of Science, Taste, and Feeling, in the poem before us. Italy is certainly fallen; but that she may again arise should not be despaired of: she is degraded; but, by causes whose operation may possibly be suspended, and then she may be herself once more—the land of Honour, of Morals, and of Religion, as well as of Art and Accomplishments.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Dissenting Minister's Series of Letters to a Friend, containing memoirs of his own life, tracing the gradual formation of the mental and moral character, from the earliest recollected exercises of the judgment and affections; on the principles suggested by Mr. Foster, in his Essay on a Man's Writing Memoirs of Himself, is preparing for the press.

COMMERCE.

Mr. Pope will shortly publish a new edition of his Abridgement of the Laws of the Customs and Excise, brought down to the present time.

DRAMA.

At press, *My Landlady's Gown*, a farce, in two acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, by W. C. Oulton.

HISTORY.

Historical Memoirs of Barbary and its Maritime Power, as connected with the Plunder of the Seas, including a sketch of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, with the various attacks made upon them, and their original treaties with King Charles II. 1662, will speedily appear, in a neat pocket size, with a coloured view of the city of Algiers.

In a few days will be published, in one large volume, the Annual Register; or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1807, being the Seventh Volume of a New Series.

The Volume for 1808, will be published early in the winter, and the Volume for 1797, in continuation of the former Series, about the same time.

The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1814, will soon appear, in one thick volume.

JURISPRUDENCE.

At press, a Full and Complete Abstract of all the Public Acts of Parliament, passed in the last Session of Parliament, 56 Geo. III. with notes and comments, and also a copious index, by Thomas Walter Williams, of the Inner Temple, Esq. editor of the Quarto Digest of the Statutes, &c. &c. This abstract, which it is intended to continue annually, contains a very full and accurate abridgment of all the various clauses and provisions, penalties and forfeitures, contained in the acts of the last session of parliament, and cannot be otherwise than eminently useful, not only to justices of the peace and parish officers, in the practical discharge of their duties, but also to the public in general, who from a want of proper information in respect to the current enactments of the legislature, very frequently involve themselves most inadvertently in consequences highly penal and prejudicial.

MEDICINE.

Mr. Sheldrake has in the press a fourth edition of Useful Hints to those who are Afflicted with Ruptures, on the Nature, Cure, and Consequences of the Disease, and on the Empirical Practices of the present day, with an appendix, containing an explanation of the principles.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

To be published in a few days, in 8vo. Summary Elements of Physiology; translated from the French of F. Magendie, M.D. by a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Mr. Charles Bell will soon publish in 8vo. Surgical Observations on Cases in Cancer.

Mr. J. Wardrop will soon publish, Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye. Vol. XI. illustrated by coloured engravings.

MISCELLANIES.

Speedily will be published, the *Emigrant's Guide*; or, a *Picture of America*, exhibiting a view of the United States, divested of democratic colouring, taken from the original, now in the possession of James Madison, and his twenty-one governments. Also, a *Sketch of the British Provinces*, delineating their native beauties, and superior attractions. By an *Old Scene Painter*.

The Rev. Thomas Maurice, author of *Indian Antiquities*, has in the press, in 4to. *Observations on the Ruins of Babylon*, as recently visited and described by Claudius James Rich, Esq. resident for the East India Company at Bagdad.

Mr. Colburn will shortly publish, by authority, in French as well as English, the following productions: *A Letter to the Duke of Wellington*, addressed to his Grace from Dresden, by M. Fouché, Duke of Otranto. *A Sketch of the Public Life of M. Fouché, Duke of Otranto*, comprehending twelve political documents of the highest interest, now first printed from the originals.

Preparing for publication, an *Account of Abantah and Fantym*, and the remaining countries on the Gold Coast of Africa, containing notices of their soil, climate, and productions; and of the persons, manners, customs, religion, institutions, arts, trade, and comparative civilization of the inhabitants; including narratives of their more recent wars, and hints for the development of their ancient history, and the history of the African slave trade; and for an inquiry into the original country of the negro race.

At press, a *History of Nipal*, a kingdom in the north of India; describing its origin, situation, surface, climate, and inhabitants; its relations; political and commercial, with the British dominions in Asia; Tibet, Turfary, and the Chinese empire; and the rise and progress of the present war.

The *Speeches and Memoirs of the late R. B. Sheridan, Esq.* edited by a *Constitutional Friend*, well known in the literary circles, are about to be published by Mr. Martin, of Oxford Street.

PHILOLOGY.

M. Devisscher, from the University of Paris, has in the press, *Grammaire de L'homme*; or, the *Principles of the French Language*, grammatically explained in twelve lessons.

The new edition of Newman's *Spanish and English Dictionary* is in considerable forwardness, but the extent and variety of the additions are such as to occupy much time and care. It will contain above twenty thousand new articles; and several thousand modern words; many of which are not to be found in any English or Spanish dictionary hitherto published. In this edition,

the names of articles in commerce, the terms used in manufactories, and the most popular terms in science, have been introduced, it is believed for the first time in a dictionary of two languages. It has also been attempted to make the work something more than a mere book of words, to render it useful not only to the translator, the merchant, manufacturer, soldier and sailor, but likewise to the philosopher, antiquary, and naturalist. Mr. Bowen has added a great number of words used in conversation, and in periodical publications, although not inserted in any of our dictionaries, and has indicated the Spanish origin of several English words, which have either eluded the sagacity of etymologists, or been erroneously attributed to the French. Señor Perez has subjoined many useful terms, familiar in Spanish America.

In a few days will be published, a very limited impression of Lowman's *Rationale of the Hebrew Ritual*, 8vo. This much esteemed work has, for some time past, become very scarce.

Dr. Pye Smith will speedily publish a new edition of his *Manual of Latin Grammar*, with numerous improvements, designed for schools, and a fine edition, with a preface and appendix, exclusively intended for private students.

POETRY.

A new poem, entitled, *Emigration*; or *England and Paris*, will be published in a few days.

Mr. J. W. Lake is preparing a volume of *Poems* for publication.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The interesting *Report and Minutes of Evidence on the Education of the Lower Orders of the Metropolis*, taken before the select committee of the House of Commons, is now completed, in one large volume 8vo.

THEOLOGY.

A new edition of Harmer's *Observations on various Passages of Scripture*, with many important additions and corrections, by Adam Clarke, L.L.D. F.S.A. will be published, in a very few days, in four volumes, 8vo.

In the month of October will appear, a new edition of the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon's *Sermons on the Homilies*, in two volumes, 8vo. revised, corrected, and enlarged, by the author, and dedicated, with permission, to the Bishop of Lincoln.

In the course of next month will be published, Dr. Whitby's *Discourses on the Five Points in dispute between Calvinists and Armenians*. In this new and correct edition, all the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin quotations are translated.

TRAVELS.

Abraham Lookett, Esq. captain in the East India Company's service, is preparing for publication, *Travels from Calcutta to Babylon*; including strictures on the history of that ancient metropolis, and observations made among its ruins; illustrated by engravings.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, Volume I. by Robert Surtees, of Mainsforth, Esq. F. S. A. folio, twenty plates, 6l. 6s. large paper, 10l. 10s.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford. By Robert Clutterbuck, of Watford, Esq. F. S. A. Folio, twenty plates, 8l. 3s. large paper, 15l. 15s.

A Graphical Illustration of Canterbury Cathedral, twenty plates, accompanied by a History and Description of that venerable fabric. By William Woolnoth. Royal 4to. 2l. 3s. imperial 4to. 5l. 5s.

A History of Hartlepool. By Sir Cuthbert Sharp, Knt. F. S. A. 8vo. with numerous embellishments, 1l. 1s.

The History of Crowland Abbey; digested from the materials collected by Mr. Gough, &c. By Benjamin Holdich. 8vo. two plates, 9s.

BIOGRAPHY.

A Memoir of Major General Sir R. R. Gillespie, Knt. Commander of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

BOTANY.

The Florist's Manual; or, Hints for the Construction of a gay Flower garden; with observations on the best method of preventing the depredations of insects, &c. By the Authoress of Botanical Dialogues, and Sketches of the Physiology of Vegetable Life. Illustrated by two plates, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

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An Impartial View of the Stage; from the days of Garrick and Rich to the present period. By Dramaticus. 8vo. 2s.

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The History of England, in easy dialogues, written by a Lady for the use of her own children. 1s. 6d.

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Britannia Depicta; a series of views of the most interesting and picturesque objects in the several counties of Great Britain; engraved from drawings by J. Farington, Esq. R. A. Part VII. containing twenty-eight views in Cumberland, 3l. 15s. Proofs, 6l. 6s.

A Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures now exhibiting in Pall-mall. Copy 4to. 2s. 6d.

The Architecture, Antiquities, and Landscape Scenery of Hindoostan. By Thomas and William Daniell. Reduced from their folio edition of the same work, and carefully copied under their direction. 3 vols. imp. 4to. containing one hundred and fifty prints, 18l. 18s.

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Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology; intended for the use of those who may desire to become acquainted with the elements of those sciences; especially of young persons; illustrated by four plates. By William Phillips, Member of the Geological Society. The second edition, corrected, 12mo. 8s. 6d. To this edition is added an Outline of the Geology of England and Wales, with a coloured map and section of the strata; which may be had separately, 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

An Introduction to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology; being the two introductory Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, on the 21st and 25th of March, 1816. By William Lawrence, F. R. S. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College, Assistant Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Surgeon to Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals, and to the London Infirmary for Diseases of the Eye. 8vo. 6s.

A Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Gout; comprehending a General View of a Morbid State of the Digestive Organs; and of Regimen; with some Observations on Rheumatism. By Charles Scudamore, M. D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, &c. &c. 8vo. 12s.

Anecdotes, Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical; collected, arranged, and transcribed by an Adept. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

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Observations of a Russian, during a residence in England of ten months; of its laws, manners, customs, virtues, vices, policy, legislation, &c. Translated from the original manuscript of Oloff Napea, ex-officer of cavalry. 8vo. 8s.

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A Narrative of a Ten Year's Residence at Tripoli, in Barbary. From the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, Esq. the British Consul; comprising authentic memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning bashaw, his family, and various persons of distinction; an account of the domestic manners of the Moors, Arabs, and Turks, &c. &c. With a map, and several coloured plates, 4to. 2l. 8s.

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Tales of To-Day. By Mrs. Isaacs, 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

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The Ruby-Ring; or, the Transformations, a poem. By Eliza Lucy Leonard. 18mo. 4s.

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The Hour of Danger; or, Public Distress and Public Remedy. By a Commoner. 8vo. 2s.

Conversations on Political Economy; in which the elements of that science are familiarly explained. By the Author of Conversations on Chemistry. 12mo. 9s.

POLITICS.

The Parliamentary Debates; Volume XXXII. being the first of the late session

of parliament. Royal 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards, 1l. 15s. half-bound Russia.

THEOLOGY.

Unitarianism incapable of Vindication; a reply to the Rev. James Yates' Vindication of Unitarianism. By Ralph Wardlaw, author of the Discourses on the Socinian Controversy, which occasioned the Vindication. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached at Wakefield, May 30, 1816, at the visitation of the Rev. Archdeacon Markham, M.A. By the Rev. C. Bird, M.A. rector of High Hoyland. 4to. 1s. 6d.

The History of the Destruction of Jerusalem, as connected with Scripture Prophecies. By the Rev. George Wilkins, A.M. domestic chaplain to the Earl of Kinnoull, and Vicar of Lowdham and Lexington, Notts. Royal 8vo. 1l.

The Fourth Part of Dr. Marsh's Theological Lectures, relating to the Interpretation of Prophecy. 2s. 6d.

Considerations on the Doctrine of Regeneration; in the sense in which that term is used in the Church of England, in her public formularies; respectfully addressed to the clergy. By the Rev. Charles Daubeay, Archdeacon of Sarum. 2s. 6d.

The Duties and Dangers of the Christian Ministry considered; a sermon, preached in Charlotte Chapel, Edinburgh, on Monday, June 24, 1816, at an Ordination held by the Rt. Rev. Daniel Sandford, D.D. and now published at the request of the Bishop and the Clergy present. By the Rev. R. Morehead, A.M. of Balliol College, Oxford; Junior Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh; and Domestic Chaplain to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. 1s.

Anecdotes, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining; alphabetically arranged, and interspersed with a variety of useful observations. By the late Rev. Charles Buck. Vol. III. and last. 12mo. 5s.

A Catechism of the Christian Religion, in fifty-two sections, designed as a Sunday evening exercise for Families, Seminaries, and the Bible class of Sunday schools. By the Rev. J. Sutcliff. 18mo. 1s. 9d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A View of the present Condition of the States of Barbary; or, an Account of the Climate, Soil, Produce, Population, Manufactures, and Naval and Military Strength of Morocco, Fez, Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis; also, a Description of their Mode of Warfare; interspersed with anecdotes of their cruel treatment of Christian captives, By W. Janson. Illustrated by a new and correct hydro-geographical map, drawn by J. J. Assheton. 12mo. 5s.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

AUSTRIA.

Substitute for Jesuit's Bark.

In 1813, the Emperor of Austria proposed a prize of one hundred ducats for the best substitute for the *Quinquina*, or Jesuit's Bark, in medicine; that drug being then extremely scarce on the Continent, and the difficulty of obtaining it genuine being very great. On that occasion Dr. G. H. Sander presented to the Faculty of Medicine at Vienna, a Memoir on the virtues of the Lichen of the Walls (*Lichen Parietinus*) which he affirms is equal in medical virtues to the famous bark, and therefore may well be used in its stead. This Memoir obtained the prize, and has since been published, under the title of *Die Wandflechte*, &c. Memoir on the Lichen, &c. It is well to know the virtues and properties of the humblest productions of Nature: they may, on occasion, perform most valuable services.

. Our own oak Bark was also recommended as a substitute for the Jesuit's Bark.

BELGIUM.

Sciences Patronized.

The three Protestant Universities of the Low Countries of Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht, have been confirmed by the King of the Netherlands: and held their solemn inauguration, Nov. 6, 1815. On this occasion various felicitatory speeches were delivered; and it was publicly affirmed at Leyden, that the King had given to that University the cabinet of Natural History formerly belonging to the Prince Stadtholder of Holland, which has been returned, among the late recoveries from Paris.

DENMARK.

Travels in the North.

The northern parts of Europe seem to be rising in favour among travellers; a work is publishing in numbers at Copenhagen, intitled *Nordisches Taschenbuch*, A Manual for Travellers in the North; this contains a description of Iceland, principally drawn from English sources, with a new Map of the Island, views of volcanic eruptions, and five coloured plates of costumes. The contents of these numbers are: descriptions of the Geysers, and boiling fountains, hills of sulphur, plants, animals, imports, exports, &c. with various articles extracted from the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen.

Vol. IV. No. 24. Lit. Pan. N. S. Sept. 1.

FRANCE.

Manuel de Tourneur. Art of Turning.

This second edition of a useful and amusing book, forms two volumes in quarto, with an *Atlas* of ninety-six plates. It contains instructions for using machines of various descriptions, eccentric, oval, epicycloid, &c. which are among the most difficult operations of the art: they also afford the most ornamental productions of which the art is susceptible. This work is preceded by elementary principles referring to the knowledge and choice of woods, on cabinet works, casting of metals, and other arts, which combine with that of Turnery.

This art has, in various ages, afforded agreeable exercise to the sedentary of all classes, profitable amusement to the solitary, and pleasure even to princes; it therefore may claim distinction among the valetudinary, and from those who are but recovering from illness, mental or bodily. We say mental, not without cause.

Improvements in Paris.

A considerable sensation has been made in Paris, by a work of Count Alexander de la Borde, who is Director of the Highways and Bridges of the Department of the Seine. It is intitled *Projets d'Embellissemens de Paris, et de Travaux d'Utilité Publique*, &c. It forms one volume in large folio, with fourteen plates.

These plans for the embellishment of Paris, are principally, as the reader will perceive, imitations of what has already been executed in London, and other principal cities of the British Empire. The first article is, *Improvements in the Distribution of Water at Paris*, by means of the construction of large aqueducts, serving at the same time the purpose of galleries to contain the pipes of Steam-Engines, and drains to carry off the whole of the dirt and soil of Paris to places beyond the heads of water which supply these Engines. We believe, that we have already stated that these pipes are to be of cast iron; and that the contractor casting them has been offered in England; it being found, on calculation, that the same pipes which in France, could not be obtained for less than twenty five pounds per ton, may be had in this country for eight pounds per ton;—but, generally speaking, they would not exceed eleven pounds per ton. The difference is striking, and strongly to the honour as well as advantage of our national improvements. The second establishment proposed for the service of Paris, is the forma-

tion of a *Public lavatory*, or place for washing linen, &c. near the steam engine of Gros Caillon, in order to derive advantage from the hot and cold waters of this engine, which are daily lost, without use, and to clear the river from the boats and barges of the washer-women, which impede the navigation. The third improvement would be an *Hydraulic machine*, with power to raise the water of the basins at Chaillot, to the top of the building, proposed to be erected opposite the *Ecole Militaire*, and in all the gardens, by the single power of the fall of the water of the engine in the gardens. Fourthly, the *formation of three Monumental Fountains*, to be supplied with an equal volume of water from the canal of l'Ourcq, divided into three different heights: *first discharge of water*, a fountain on the Boulevard of Bonne Nouvelle, opposite the Rue Haute-ville, fifty-four feet above the level of the reservoir. *Second discharge of water*, a fountain on the Boulevard Mont-Martre, fronting the continuation of the Rue Vivienne, thirty-six feet above the level of the reservoir. *Third discharge of water*, a fountain of Carrara marble, in the middle of the Palais Royal, twenty-seven feet above the level of the reservoir. Beside these, *fifthly*, an Arabic fountain in the middle of the Place Royal. *Sixthly*, Side Fountains for the Rue St. Denis. *Seventhly*, A general improvement in the Pavement of the Streets throughout Paris, by means of pavements for walking on, made of hard flat stones, level with the street pavement, in all the principal communications of the metropolis. And, *Eighthly*, a Plan of a new Promenade, or place for exercise, suited to persons on horseback, and to light carriages; to be formed in the left division of the Champs Elysées.

These plans are the subjects of the plates annexed: that they may be executed, and that their execution would essentially assist in the improvement of Paris, cannot be doubted. The distribution of water to the houses of Paris, generally, would contribute much to the removal of that filth, which, in every hole and corner accumulates, till it is past bearing; and would even promote the personal cleanliness of the inhabitants, especially of the lower classes, and among the most crowded dwellings. The introduction of a flat pavement would produce a complete revolution in the construction and decoration of shops in the principal streets, and the whole city would assume an air, and features, so different, that scarcely would it be the same metropolis, as it had been known and described to be, within the memory of man.

ITALY.

Sig. Joseph Bonadei sustained in 1815 at the University of Pisa a thesis on the rights of peoples, and the reciprocal duties of sovereigns. This dissertation he dedicated to the grand Duke of Tuscany, who sent the author a gold medal, bearing his effigy, with the legend *Præsum Veritatis*, 1815.—at the same time naming the writer Assessor to the Civil Tribunal at Pistoia.

At Milan is published, under the title of *Lo Spettatore*, &c. the Spectator, a work in numbers, containing varieties, historical, literary, critical, political, and moral. It is divided into two parts, an Italian part, and a foreign part. This latter part can hardly fail of introducing into Italy much foreign knowledge, as it consists of analysis of works of value in other countries, with extracts, and suitable references.

POLAND.

National Instruction Patronized.

The new government of the kingdom of Poland has fixed the sum of 200,000 polish florins as the expense of public instruction, and of the administration of the churches and schools, as well Catholic as Protestant. At the same time a general commission has been named for the direction of ecclesiastical affairs, for the inspection of the schools. Public instruction is imparted gratis; and the government takes on itself the appointments of the professors, and other principals in this course of instruction.

Perpetual Motion by Galvanism.

The Polish mechanic, M. Magier, has constructed a Galvanic pile on the principles of that of Zamboni. It acts without being moistened; and presents a kind of *Perpetuum Mobile*, by means of a balance suspended between two piles, which is constantly in movement.

This Electric Pile of Zamboni has been the subject of repeated experiments and examinations on the Continent. Heinrich has inserted an article relating to it in the *Journal des Chemie* for October, 1815, in which work also appeared a paper, comparing the changes of the Pile of Zamboni with those of ordinary electricity, by Schubler; also additional observations, by the Editor, Schweigger.

M. Jules Kolberg, Geometrician-Engineer at Warsaw, has published a new Map of the Roads in the present kingdom of Poland, and Duchy of Posen. The names of the towns and villages are written according to the Polish pronunciation.

PRUSSIA.

Epidemic Ophthalmy.

The Prussian army during the campaigns of 1813, and 1814, was afflicted by an epidemical disorder of the eyes, so closely resembling the ophthalmy of Egypt, as to excite the attention of the faculty very strongly to the case. A pamphlet has been published on the subject at Berlin by Dr. L. A. Heking; and another at Dresden by C. A. Weinhold. It does not appear to have been brought from Egypt; but to bear a resemblance, perhaps arising from causes of a similar kind, dependent on the situations and labours of a military life.

SICILY.

Novelties in Natural History.

A merchant of Palermo, Raffinesque Schmalz, has perambulated Sicily with the view of making researches and discoveries in Botany and Ichthyology. He has published the results of his labours in several works. In that intitled *Caratteri*, he describes more than fifty new genera of Sicilian fish, divided into one hundred and fifty species; besides a great number of new species of birds and reptiles, with twenty one new genera of plants.

The *Statisica generale della Sicilia*, of the same author, presents a picture of the island, natural and moral, superior to any which has before appeared. The Sicilians honour this writer with the title of their Linnaeus. He is also editor of a Scientific Journal relating to Sicily.

SPAIN.

Progress of Science and Education.

The King of Spain, who, not long ago, instituted six chairs of professors of the science of Agriculture, has subsequently directed his attention to the promotion of the natural and philosophical sciences, as forming the bases of arts and natural industry. The Cabinet of natural history, the botanic garden, the Museum, the laboratory of chemistry, with the mineralogical school, have been formed into one single and general institution, under the title of the *Museum of Natural Sciences*. Several appropriate chairs have been established on this occasion: in particular, one for zoology and ichthyology; one for reptiles, insects, shells, &c. one for chemistry, mineralogy and botany. In addition to the established professors, an assistant or deputy has been named for each branch of science, for which a chair has been created.

In February last the King of Spain named a Junta, charged with the duty of forming a plan for arranging and establishing general education and public instruc-

tion. The principal Universities of the Kingdom, as Salamanca, Valladolid, and Alcala de Henares, have been directed to present, each its own plan, on which, before it is adopted, the Junta will take the opinions of the principal Universities and Literary Establishments throughout Europe.

As to elementary books on the subject of Theology, Canon law, Ecclesiastical discipline, the laws of Nations, and civil law, the Junta will be guided by the opinion of certain Bishops nominated by the King for this purpose.

All the Schools of Arts and Sciences have been re-established, throughout the Kingdom, and those of Mineralogy and Natural History of Madrid, have resumed their public lectures and course of instruction. The King has further bestowed donations and endowments on several Universities, and is intent on measures calculated to encourage Agriculture and Commerce, in general.

SWITZERLAND.

The Society of Natural History of Geneva, has invited all the naturalists throughout Switzerland, to form one general Assembly, to be held at Geneva: the purpose of this General Meeting is, to form a Society, under the name of the *Helvetic Society for Natural Sciences*.

SWEDEN.

The Academy of Fine Arts, of History, and Antiquities, of Stockholm, has proposed several prizes for Essays relating to the History of that Country;—such as,—a Memoir of the State of the Swedish Finances, in the reigns of Eric XIV. John III. Sigismund, and Charles IX.—a Latin Poem on the Union of Sweden and Norway, and *Projects* of Epitaphs on celebrated personages, with devices for Medals on the important events which occurred in Sweden, from the beginning of the reign of Gustavus I. to the death of Charles XII.

This article, Epitaphs, so far as we recollect, is a novelty, as the Subject of a prize: it is probable that there may be some design to form a series of Epitaphs for illustrious men; which, placed in a public situation, could not but be extremely honourable to that (or to any other) country.

A work publishing in numbers at Stockholm, called *Iduna en Skrift*, is destined to northern literature. The first and second divisions of this work are allotted to ancient northern poetry: the third is composed of researches, memoirs, and notices,—as of ancient ruins, customs, traditions, mythology, manuscripts, vases, and other instances of Antiquity, wherever discovered.

TURKEY.

Printing Presses employed.

The Imperial presses of Scutari (near Constantinople) are engaged on a translation into the Turkish Language of the *Great Arabian Vocabulary* of Kumos, in three volumes, folio. The first volume is finished, but the impression of the two following volumes, will demand at least two years of further labour. The Author of this translation is Aassim Effendi. The work is executed with the same types as the other works which have issued from the presses of Scutari. It has forty-two lines on each page, without punctuation, the words being separated only by short lines placed above them.

Adventurous English Ladies.

Two English Ladies who have resided in the East, during several years, have directed their attention to the study of Antiquities and Oriental Literature. One of them, Lady Hester Stanhope, has visited the ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec, with the various valleys of Mount Lebanon. The other, Mrs. Rich, wife of the English Resident at Bagdad, beside visiting Bombay, has crossed the great desert for Constantinople, in her way to England; and returned from Constantinople by way of Asia Minor, for Bagdad.

To these ladies must be added a third, in the person of H. R. H. the Princess of Wales; who has visited not only the principal Mahomedan cities on the African shore of the Mediterranean, but the Metropolis of the Turkish Empire, also, and is now, as report affirms, directing her course towards Jerusalem, the Holy Places, and other interesting objects in Syria and Palestine.

.....

It is thought by M. Wormskiold, in consequence of observations made by himself in Greenland, compared with the reports of voyagers into the higher northern latitudes of North America, that the waters of Baffin's Bay, have a communication with the Northern Pacific Ocean, by means of Bering's Straits. To ascertain this, and, if possible, to terminate all further doubts on the question, is said, is a principal object of the voyage now in progress under C. M. Kotz-bee, son of the well-known navigator, of that name; and M. Wormskiold, (who is by birth a Dane) is so thoroughly persuaded of his theory, that he accompanies the expedition in character of naturalist. It will be truly honourable to Russia, should this point be determined under the auspices of her flag.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE

FROM THE

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

The following Intelligence refers to those Ecclesiastical proceedings which derive their consequence from the progressive establishment of Christianity in these provinces. We see in the first place, a Bishop of the National Church performing the functions of his office; a sight new to most of the Europeans, and wholly so to the natives, whose reflections on this occasion we should be glad to learn; as they have hitherto considered Europeans, especially Englishmen, as having no national visible religion.

The second object of reference is not less pleasing;—the accommodation given to the members of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; with an ordination of Elders for the purposes of permanent superintendence, decorum, and discipline. Thus, it is to be hoped, that however the means adopted may differ the end will be the same, the general diffusion of a spirit of piety, benevolence, and genuine Christianity, well worthy the acceptance and imitation of the extensive Provinces of the British Empire in India.

CALCUTTA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

December 14, 1815.

The New Building on the plain was consecrated on Monday last, by the name of St George's Church, after a most excellent discourse on the subject, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta.

On Tuesday morning, the Right Rev. the Bishop confirmed those who had never gone through this ceremony of the church, at the end of which his Lordship pointed out with much feeling and effect, and at considerable length, the duties which Christians take upon themselves by thus entering into a fresh compact with their Creator.

On Thursday, his Lordship held his first visitation at this settlement; which was attended by the whole of the resident Clergy, and a few from the out stations.

The usual complimentary visits between his Highness the Nabob and the Right Reverend the Bishop have taken place under the complimentary salutes usual on these occasions.

Dec. 26.—The congregation yesterday at St. John's cathedral consisted of 811 persons. The communicants were 149, and the collection 6436 Rupees 14 Annas.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, has given public notice, that the Right Reverend the Bishop will hold a confirmation at that Presidency the latter end of the next month.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, NOV. 2, 1815.

On Sunday Divine Service was performed at the Hall of the Asiatic Society, according to the forms of the Church of Scotland; on which occasion an Edict was served, nominating James Hare, Esq. Physician, to the Right Honourable the Governor General, to be an Elder of the Church, and a Member of the Kirk Session of Calcutta. We are happy to learn that there is now a prospect of the speedy erection of a suitable edifice for the accommodation of the Members of the Church of Scotland, who form so numerous and respectable a portion of the European Inhabitants of Calcutta. An Organ of a very superior description has, we understand, been already ordered from England for the service of the New Church. It is quite an erroneous notion that the use of such an instrument is forbidden by the ritual of the Scotch Church. In the commencement of that establishment, the poverty, rather than the will, of the Presbyterian reformers, prevented its adoption, and long disuse has, in the minds of the vulgar at home, caused it at length to be looked upon as profane to have recourse to any assistance in singing the praises of God.

A Petition has been transmitted to Parliament, signed by the Members of the Church of Scotland in Calcutta, in consequence of some doubts entertained by the highest legal authorities at this settlement regarding the validity in certain respects of marriage in India, where the ceremony is performed by a Scotch Clergyman according to the Ceremonial of his Established Church,—praying that an act might be passed by which such doubts might be removed. A counter-petition we have just learned was at the same time sent to the Legislature at home, praying that the privilege of performing the marriage ceremony may not be accorded to Scotch Chaplains in India.

ELDERS ORDAINED.

November 11.

On Sunday last the following Gentlemen were ordained Elders of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta; J. Mac Whirter, Esq. John Angus, Esq. Alexander Wilson, Esq. and James Hare, Esq. and public instruction was given from the Pulpit, by the Rev. Dr. Bryce, that a Kirk Session being now constituted at Calcutta, by the authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, all members of the said Church have become subject to its authority, in such matters purely ecclesiastical, as by law, it is entitled to take cognizance of. On this occasion Dr. Bryce delivered a charge to the Elders, pointing out the duties incumbent on them as office bearers in the Church of Scotland—and to enforce these duties, &c. &c. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kirk Session of the Church of Scotland is pretty fully pointed out in the Appendix to Dr. Bryce's Sermon on this Ecclesiastical Establishment. One important branch of their duty is to distribute the Charity of the Church, to such as are worthy objects; and being a recognized and permanent body, amenable for their conduct to their Ecclesiastical superiors—donations and legacies may be made to the Church with the greatest confidence of their being properly applied. In all these Ecclesiastical Acts and Deeds, the Kirk Session of Calcutta is subject to the authority of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

December 5, 1815.

On Thursday morning early, the ceremony took place of laying the foundation stone of St. Andrew's church. The Grand Lodge and the other Lodges of Calcutta assembled at Mr. Moore's rooms, at six o'clock, and proceeded to the site of the church at 7 o'clock.

On reaching the south entrance of the enclosure, the procession halted and opened ranks, facing inwards. The Magistrates and Kirk Sessions then proceeded to the west side of the stone to be laid. The Tyler of the Grand Lodge, followed by those marshalled with the Grand Lodge, went to the east side of the stone, and the other Lodges followed in seniority, and took up their ground as directed by the Marshal, Brother Aubury. The coins, &c. were then deposited, and the Deputy read aloud the inscription. The whole being properly drawn up, the plan of the church was delivered to one of the Stewards, in attendance on Lady Loudon, with

a request from the architect, that her Ladyship would inspect it and signify her pleasure. The plan being returned, with her Ladyship's approbation, to the acting P. G. M. he proceeded to lay the cement and ordered the stone to be lowered, making three regular stops, and conducted it to its bed, with the assistance of the brethren. The acting P. G. M. with his Deputy P. G. M. being to the east, and the P. G. Wardens going to the west, the Square, the Plumb, the Level, and the Mallet were successively delivered through the Grand Wardens, by the Deputy to the Acting P. G. M. and applied by him to the sides, top, and square of the stone. He then gave three knocks with the Mallet and said, "May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this Stone which we have now laid, and by his Providence enable us to finish this and every other virtuous undertaking!" The honors were then given, and the 4th anthem performed. The cornucopia and cups were then delivered, first to the Wardens, and by them to the Deputy, who successively handed them to the Acting P. G. M. who poured the corn, wine, and oil on the stone, saying, "May the All-bounteous Author of nature bless this city with abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oil, and with all the necessities, conveniences, and comforts of life!" The honors were repeated. Then an address was spoken by the Acting P. G. M. to the Kirk Session, and was replied to by the Session. Then a prayer was pronounced by the Rev. Brother Dr. Bryce, and the anthem No. 2, concluded the ceremony of laying the foundation stone. The Lodges returned in reversed order to Brother Moore's rooms.

SHIP BUILDING.

A comparative view of the increase of the India-built ships admitted to British Registry, and of the decrease of Ship-building within the port of London.

INDIA-built Ships admitted to Registry.	LONDON-built Ships admitted to Registry.
1810. TONS.	1810. TONS.
Lord Castlereagh 808	West Indian 372
General Wellesley 450	Fanny 431
Cambridge 768	George the Third 339
Fort William 1236	Clio 101
Providence 649	Somersetshire 447
	Guildford 521
	Cesar 626
	Royal Charlotte 392
	Rose 1024
1811.	1811.
Larkins 676	Lowther Castle 1507

1811.	1811.
TONS.	TONS.
William 421	Planet 401
Fairlie 755	Colonist 450
	Coldstream 704
	Cabalva 1349
	Etheldred 420
	John 472
	Asia 1012
	Prince Regent 1036
	Marquis of Huntley 1548
	Bengal 992
1812.	1812.
Emma 463	Princess Charlotte of Wales 1016
Thomas Grenville 923	Broxbury 751
Woodbridge 479	Marchioness of Ely 1016
Ganges 400	Morley 483
Caroline 442	London 446
Moffatt 750	General Harris 1373
Charles Grant 1252	Bridgewater 1339
	Marquis Camden 1328
	Marquis Wellington 1030
1813.	1813.
David Scott 773	Lady Melville 1271
Barrosa 773	
James Sibbald 729	
Baring 755	
Cornwall 859	
General Hewett 960	
Haunah 466	
Java 1175	
Bombay 1279	
Severn 571	
Hindostan 604	
Castle Huntley 1353	
Regent 939	
1814.	1814.
Countess Harcourt 517	Kent 194
Cambrian 720	Saint Helena 141
Countess of Loudon 481	
Marquis of Wellington 636	
Swallow 353	
Bengal Merchant 477	
Radnor 478	
Henry Wellesley 301	
Claudine 452	
Earl Balcarras 1444	
Lady Flora 750	
Minerva 987	
Vansittart 1311	
General Kyd 1318	
Herefordshire 1354	
Lowjee Family 925	

1815.	1815.
Susan 567	Nil
Ganges 627	
Fordes 556	
Several other <i>India</i>	
<i>built</i> ships are order	
ed for England <i>this</i>	
year for the purpose	
of obtaining British	
Registry.	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

We copy the following accurate statement of the quantities of some of the principle articles of export and import, which have passed the Calcutta Custom House in the month of November;—we think it will not be unacceptable to our mercantile readers:—

Statement shewing the quantities and value of goods exported by Sea, Nov. 1815.

Indigo	12,397	20	2
Silk	1,581	3	6
Cotton	21,819	35	8
Piece Goods	Pieces 569,377		
Sugar	Maunds 24,692	10	0
Saltpetre	15,822	2	5
Safflower	1,167	7	5
Borax	586	17	4
Tinical	203	4	1
Sal-amoniac	40	31	8
Turmeric	1,413	20	0
Lac dye	85	5	0
Lac lake	79	0	0
Shell lac	123	5	10
Pepper	3,328	15	0

Imported from the interior of the Country in November 1815.

Indigo, 3547 Chests, weighing Factory Maunds . . . 32,953 33 6½

The quantity of Indigo, received in Calcutta during last month, and the two months which preceded it, greatly exceeds that imported during the same months of the foregoing year, as will be apparent from a comparison of the following Average Table.

Quantity of Indigo imported in September, October, and November 1814, estimated in Factory Maunds:

September	193	10	6
October	7,466	25	3
November	28,987	32	9

Total . . . 36,597 28 2

Ditto ditto, in September, October, and November, 1815.

September	3,512	26	1
October	16,005	39	3
November	32,953	83	6

Total . . . 52,471 18 10

The sum total of the excess during the present year, is nearly 16,000 maunds, and in last month alone is more than 4,000 maunds.

INDIGO FACTORIES DIMINISHED.

By circular letters forwarded from the Agents of Calcutta to Indigo planters, it appears that the following is nearly the resolutions they have adopted respecting the future conduct of Indigo factories, viz. That all the unprofitable factories are to be sold, on condition they are not to be used for making of Indigo. — That the agents, in the first instance, pay 20 per cent. of the loss which will arise from the sale of these factories.—That the profitable factories pay five per cent. yearly of their produce towards the liquidation of the remaining 80 per cent. of the loss accruing on the sale of the unprofitable factories. That the agents will give up one-fifth of their commission on the sale of Indigo, until this 80 per cent. is liquidated, which it is supposed will be the case in five years. The object of the present arrangement is to diminish the quantity of Indigo, to about 60,000 maunds a year, which is nearly equal to the whole annual consumption of Europe. The quantity made this year is about 102,000 maunds, and had the season been favourable, the quantity would have been near 200,000 maunds. Advances are to be withheld from those Indigo planters, who do not agree to these arrangements. The planters thrown out of employ by these arrangements, will be allowed a handsome subsistence for two years from the produce arising from the five per cent. contributions of the profitable factories. It is calculated that the loss which will arise from the sale of the unprofitable factories, will be about 2,500,000 rupees, of which the agents pay 500,000 rupees in the first instance; and supposing the profitable factories make 60,000 maunds of Indigo every year, and contribute 5 per cent. yearly, it will produce an annual fund of 480,000 rupees, if the Indigo sells at 160 rupees the maund. In which case five years will be more than sufficient to pay the remaining 2,000,000 rupees of loss on the sale of the unprofitable factories, after deducting the 20 per cent. paid by the agents.

DANGEROUS SHOAL ASCERTAINED.

To the Editor, &c.

SIR,

I beg to inclose an extract of the Log of the Brig Dragon, which may assist in removing any doubts that may be entertained as to the actual existence of the Schedam shoal—and if it does this, it will

answer the purpose which prompts me to address you.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. G. M. COWCHER.

Calcutta, January 4, 1816.

Extract of the Log of the Brig Dragon.

"December 14, 1815.—At sun-set nothing visible—in 28 fathoms; standing to the north-east, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour. At midnight, light airs, and calm at day-light;—a strong south-easterly current—passed by a ship's top, with a mast and rigging near it. At 10 A. M. saw a shoal off deck, bearing south by east to south-east; a dark sand, just awash with the water. Let go the anchor immediately in 20 fathoms hard sand—found the tide setting south $\frac{1}{2}$ east; $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots per hour.—From the situation, feel perfectly convinced that it is the Schedam shoal,—distance from us about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles—10, 20, A. M. sprung up a breeze from the northward—weighed and made all sail to the northward and eastward. At noon, the shoal just visible at the mast-head, bearing south-west by south. Latitude by two observations 20, 43, north.—longitude 88, 40, east."

Description of a remarkably magnificent Palace, recently beautified.

Lucknow, Nov. 20, 1815.

His Excellency the Nawaub Vizier, Ruffat ul Dowlah, Ruffee ul Molluq, Gazeed Odeen Hyder Khan Bahadur, has repaired and painted with the finest chura, the whole of the inside and outside of that grand building, erected by the magnificent Prince the Nawaub Vizier Asoph ul Dowlah, about the year 1780 and 1784 and called it the Emambarah, the most superb building in India, next to those erected by the Emperor of Indostan, at Agra and Delhi. It has a centre arched room, 67 military paces (167 feet and half) long, by 21 paces broad (52 feet and half.) There is a beautiful octagon room at each end, and a raised set of rooms, (or open arches) in the rear of the centre room, the whole length; with fountains and basins of water, under each front arch. In front is an arcaded veranda, forming a very fine oblong room, though narrower than the centre room; a stone gallery runs round the centre room, with a pierced or open work and dwarf balustrade, near the spring of the arch of the ceiling. No wood is used in any part of the building, it being entirely of brick and mortar masonry. The height of the room corresponds with the breadth, and is strikingly noble and handsome.

Since its erection (about A. D. 1784) to the present year, no repair whatever has been given to it. How praise worthy, and in what an amiable light, it places the virtues of his Excellency the present Nawaub Vizier of Oude, to have repaired and beautified this magnificent pile of buildings, erected by his liberal uncle the late Asoph ul Dowlah, who dispensed to every European, of whatever description, that visited his court at Lucknow, his gifts of princely munificence.

In the centre room of the Emambarah lie interred the remains of Asoph ul Dowlah and his Begum; Mullahs (priests,) read the Koran, perfumes day and night are burned in silver vessels, and the sepulchre is always lighted with tapers at night. Canopies of state are over both, but there is no raised tomb, as was universally the custom formerly in Hindostan.

On the left of the Emambarah, on a raised terrace, and fronting the East, is a fine Mosque, with two minarets (or spires) highly adorned with devices of flowers and leaves in stucco work.

In front of the Emambarah is a broad raised terrace, in the centre of which is a large square basin of water with fountains. A flight of stone steps on each side, leads down to a flower garden, abounding in orange, lemon and other trees, in the middle of which is a noble gateway with three entrances, descending a considerable depth, an extensive court, with arcaded buildings surrounding it, and in the centre a corresponding gateway to that of the garden. Immediately opposite, on the other side of the high road, is also, nearly a corresponding building, but not a gateway, built for ornament, and called a Jawab see Walle. Turning to the left, you go to the celebrated and magnificent gateway, called the Room-i Durwa-zu, or (the gate of Rome) through this runs the road to the palace, called the Dowlat Khaunah, and to the River Goomty.

MADRAS.

WATERLOO SUBSCRIPTION.

The loyalty and public spirit of Madras, have never been more clearly shewn, than in the laudable and highly praise-worthy subscription for the benefit of the Widows and Children of the brave defenders of their Country who fell at the battle of Waterloo. The Committee, we understand, have remitted four thousand pounds by the earliest ships.

SEA SNAKES; VENOMOUS: IN SHOALS.

We are requested by the Acting Superintendent of the Police, says a Madras

newspaper, to state that in consequence of a few fatal accidents having been reported to have happened from the bite of a species of Sea Snake, (a shoal of which appear to have entered the river on the opening of the bar,) Pandauls have been erected opposite to the Land Custom House, and at the head of the lane leading from the river to the Mount Road, immediately behind the warehouse of Messrs. Ashton and Smith, at each of which, a peon, and a skilful Native Assistant are stationed by day and by night, who are (in case of accident occurring), provided with the proper remedies, under the medical Superintendence of Mr. W. Mackenzie, the Surgeon to the Police Establishment.

We trust the above will be particularly attended to, as we understand several Natives have already perished, in consequence of being bitten by the Snakes alluded to.

* * We have formerly given instances of the fatal effects attending the bite of the sea snake; but do not recollect to have seen them described before, as going together in shoals.

December 5 1815.

On Sunday last Divine Service was performed at the College, according to the form of the Church of Scotland, by the Reverend Mr. Allan. A numerous congregation attended. At each of the other Presidencies, temporary arrangements have been made for the same purpose; but we understand, buildings are immediately to be erected at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, which will be appropriated to the Scottish Church.

MAURITIUS.

INTERESTING FACTS RESPECTING THE CAMPHOR TREE.

In 1773, some days after one of the most dreadful storms ever experienced in the Isle of France, being in the quarter of Pamplemousses, in the neighbourhood of the Jardin du Roy (Botanical Garden) I had the curiosity to go to see its ravages in this vast garden, which already interested all the colony, by the prodigious assemblage which the Intendant of the Colony M. Poivre, had made, of every description of foreign trees and plants, and by the astonishing industry with which Mr. Cere the Father, Superintendent of the Garden, reared them—All were bent, rooted up and torn up—but in the midst of this general wreck, it was doubtful which ought to have excited most surprise, the frightful devastation, or the state in which was then beheld a young camphor tree placed

nearly in the middle of the garden; and of about the height of 30 or 40 feet, which being neither rooted up nor bent, had not suffered the slightest alteration even in its foliage; but exhibited the same freshness as on the day preceding the storm. This contrast was so striking, that one could scarcely believe one's eyes.

It is 42 years since I witnessed this phenomenon, and never could I forget it.

I have ever been surprized, that among a great number of persons who must have been informed of this prodigy, there has not been found any physician, chymist, or mariner, who has reflected on the utility that might be drawn for navigation and commerce from this discovery, and that on this subject neither inquiry nor trial has been made. How does it happen not to have attracted enquiry at Borneo, Japan, or China, where the camphor tree is indigenous, whether it experiences no alteration from storms or tempests? and if it be so, wherefore have neither merchants nor mariners made experiments upon shipping, to ascertain whether the gum, the leaves, or the wood, of this wonderful tree have any power of preserving ships at sea from the fury of storms and tempests?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Mauritius, 15th, Sept.
1815.

CHINA.

Translation of a Letter from the China Captain, at Tring-gana, addressed in Chinese to Major Farquhar, Resident at Malacca, in consequence of his having forwarded to the writer a book of Chinese New Testaments and Tracts, on the close of 1814.

The Ruler of the vile country * Tring Gana, whose surname is Chang and his name Shing heén, presents this letter up to the throne * of the exalted King of the pearl nation. Respectfully commencing—I was a short time ago graciously favoured with the receipt of a book of sacred Books, and a letter † valuable as the gems I bow

* It is the custom in Chinese correspondence and polite conversation, to use some term that denotes meanness, or rather expresses a deep degree of humility, when a man has occasion to speak or write of himself, his parents, his children, his House, or Country; and on the contrary, to bestow some honourable epithet on all that belongs to another; even his Dogs and Poultry are honourable, while those of the writer or speaker are all mean and vile.

† Literally ("the Dragon's Seat") a term given to the throne of the Emperor.

the head, worship, and read; and according to order have divided the books, and presented them to the multitude to deliver to their children and friends, that all may diligently read the classics of the virtuous sages †. In days of old the province of *Shantung* § in the adorned middle nation (China) produced the holy and virtuous Sage, Confucius, who taught to read the ancient classical books, and deliver them down to ten thousand generations. During a former Dynasty [viz. that of *Sung*] appeared the great literary character, called *Choo-foo-ssze*, who paraphrased the said books.

But I knew not before, that the nations withoutside || had virtuous sages, who could make moral books to be handed down to myriads of ages, to exhort the people to reform their evils and return to goodness.—such merit and virtue are inexhaustible.—The bird *Hung* ** being at hand, I purposely adorn this inch letter, and respectfully offer it up to the Ruler of the pearl nation to examine it. His humble subject Captain *Chang Shing hén* bows and pays his respects.

MANILLA.

ROYAL TRADE RELINQUISHED.

The following information is obtained from a letter of a gentleman at Manilla, dated August 28, 1815. The intelligence is important to our merchants, especially to those who have establishments at Calcutta.

The Naosor-Galleon from Acapulco had arrived (the middle of July last), with upwards of 2½ millions in specie and large

bars of silver; part of the latter proceed to Calcutta in the *Revolutionaire*. The Court of Spain is determined, that no more Galleons shall leave Manilla for New Spain on the Royal account, and that the commerce of the Philippines shall be open to the Spanish Merchants only, to South America and to the East Indies. In consequence of this decree, many of the most opulent Merchants at Manilla intend to become extensive Ship Owners, and orders have been sent by a few persons to purchase Vessels at Calcutta. The latest intelligence from South America, states the Insurgents to be still in considerable force under Murillo, though they only appeared in straggling parties—some few Europeans who joined them are sent as prisoners to the Philippines by the last Galleon.

On my way to China from Malacca I discovered a cluster of small Coral patches, having I imagine, not less than 5 fathoms upon them—their Latitude is 14, 12, North, and Longitude 112, 52, E. of Greenwich—however, the Longitude I will not pronounce as very accurate—this spot appears to have been much frequented by ships bound to and from China.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS

OF

Benevolence.

Homo sum:

Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

THE following are extracts from a Report made to the BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, at a meeting held in the vestry of the Church, Jan. 29, 1815. The difference between that country and our own, cannot be pressed too earnestly on the intelligent reader.

.....

The Committee upon entering on the arduous duties of the sacred office they had undertaken, were soon convinced, from a variety of local considerations that it behoved them to move with a cautious and prudent, though certain step, till doubts should be dispelled, prejudices allayed, and the benefits intended to be conferred by a diffusion of the glorious Light of the Gospel, better understood by those to whom it would be the first object of the Society to communicate them.

Under these impressions the first year of the institution has been chiefly devoted to the collection of such useful informa-

† A Chinese Letter addressed to him by a Friend to the propagation of the Gospel.

§ In Chinese Books it is commonly called *Loo Kwoh*, that is the Kingdom of *Loo*, the chief theatre of the actions of the great Chinese Philosopher.

|| The Chinese, being generally extremely ignorant of Geography, call their own Country the “middle nation,” and consider all the world beside, as its suburbs only—hence the term “out side”

** “*Hung*,” this phrase refers to a story among the Chinese; they say that a certain man, cut off from all communication with China, wished exceedingly to send Letters thither, but knew not how: at length he caught this Bird and tied his Letters to its feet, by which means his object was accomplished.—Hence when the Chinese send a letter they generally say, “this comes by a convenient bird”—i. e. a favorable opportunity.

tion, as may be a guide to their future proceedings.

The state of the Protestant population in this Presidency first attracted the attention of the Committee, and necessarily led to some enquiries regarding their capacity of benefiting His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's European Regiments; and favourable and encouraging replies having been received to communications made to the officers commanding these corps, English Bibles and Testaments were accordingly distributed, and the Committee have the satisfaction to find that they have proved so grateful and acceptable a present, that the whole of their stock has already been distributed, and application made for more than they were able to supply.

The Committee had for some time, cause to regret that their endeavours to circulate the Scriptures among the Portuguese Christians of the two islands of Bombay and Salsette, were not attended with corresponding success, but they are happy to state that they have recently had reason to think that the chief obstacles will soon cease to operate, and they look forward, with reviving hope, to the happy accomplishment of this interesting object of their labours in the ensuing year.

These pleasing expectations they are the more encouraged to entertain in consequence of the permission granted by the Archbishop of Goa for the circulation of the New Testament among the native Roman Catholics of Ceylon.

A few copies of the Arabic Scriptures have been given in Bombay to learned natives who intimated a curiosity to peruse them, and the Committee having reason to think that a few copies in the Sanscrit, Persian, and Hindoostanee, may be distributed to advantage, proper means have been taken for procuring a supply.

The Committee have also turned their views to a more distant object, and endeavoured to diffuse a knowledge of the Divine truths of the Gospel amongst the natives of Arabia, and the coasts of the Red Sea; and for this purpose they forwarded in March last a few copies of the Bible in the Arabic tongue, to the Honourable Company's Resident at Mocha, but they are sorry to say that no success has attended their views in that quarter.

[The Committee state their experience of the almost insurmountable difficulties attending the attempt to circulate the Scriptures among the natives, to whom they had access; they, therefore, determined on patronizing with all their power, schools for the instruction of the numerous children

spread over the island, at present bred up in ignorance and idleness. Some of their reasons for this may be estimated from a letter of one of their most judicious members to the Secretary.]

Among other things, says the writer,

"In Britain they have a religion, long happily, fixed by the almost unanimous consent of the people—nearly all are Christians, and protestant Christians of different sects—Every class of men has been educated, in one degree or other, in the knowledge of Christianity, and in a reverence for its doctrines.—Even the ignorant, even the dissolute, even those abandoned to vice and to crime, have yet in early life had the seeds of the purest doctrines of the Gospel implanted in their hearts.—They have been obscured, or neglected, or smothered for a series of years, but still the seeds remain, and under favourable circumstances, when time and opportunity have been given them to recover themselves, in sorrow or in sickness, they are ever ready to push out, and aided by all the force of conscience, to bear the fruits of repentance and of a better life.—Let it be considered, also, that the Societies at home, constituted as they are, could not without deviating from a more useful course, concern themselves in the establishment of preachers, or of public Schools.—The different parts of Great Britain and Ireland have each its own religious establishment, and particular societies of different denominations already exist for the purpose of spreading more extensively the benefit of general instruction. In the same manner, numerous associations have been formed in every quarter, by means of which the elements of reading and writing their own language have been taught to the humblest and poorest classes, who are thus put in the way of being able to assist the public instructions which they receive, by private or solitary reading. In such circumstances, all that was wanted was to put the Scripture into their hands; the road was already cleared.

"In this country, however, we are very differently situated—Our regular establishments are small, and, except at the Presidency, the means of religious instruction are uncertain and imperfect. There are two classes of men who possess strong claims on those who are fully persuaded of the beneficial effects of Christian morality, even if considered only as doctrines conducive to the happiness of man in this world, and as making upright and virtuous members of society; these are such as are already nominally Christians, and the unconverted heathen inhabitants of this coun-

try. In order to limit as much as possible the subject under observation, it may perhaps be advisable at this time merely to regard the first of these, and to ask ourselves how are they to be most effectually served. The Island of Bombay is most immediately under our observation, and let it be further limited to that island, and to its Protestant inhabitants.

"This island, besides the upper classes of Europeans, contains a number of European soldiers, many pensioners of the Company's Military and Marine Services, several mariners, and others connected with the country service, and a considerable proportion of the children of all of those, some by European, and others by native mothers. It is remarkable how few of these children have risen to fill any respectable, or decent situation. Their parents are generally ignorant, have many of them been driven to this country originally by their crimes or vices, and in general, have contracted so many evil propensities, especially an excessive fondness for intoxicating spirits, that they have neither inclination nor means to pay the expence of their childrens' education. Their distance from the Fort at which most of them live, would prevent them from availing themselves effectually of the means of daily instruction from the Charity School, even if they were better inclined than they are, to avail themselves of it. It is melancholy to observe the early habits of intoxication, and of low profligacy, exhibited by mere boys of this class. To disperse the Scriptures among these men is doing little, unless they be taught also to read and understand them.

"A little reflection will perhaps satisfy any one, that the earliest religious impressions made on young minds, are those that are made in the bosoms of their families, and from the mouth of a mother. But the feelings of respect and reverence with which the warm infant mind turns to the instructions of a parent, can have no place here. The mother is often of no religion, and seldom has any means of bestowing an acquaintance with even the first and plainest truths of religion. She is often profligate, and more likely to corrupt than to improve those who are near her. There are instances of such mothers breeding up their children as Mahometans, and others may be considered as devoting them from their earliest years to prostitution. Some of them become Roman Catholics: few indeed, become respectable members of Society. It is plain, that it is not mere preaching that is to correct these evils. To bestow copies of Scripture on such per-

sons is often little less than a mockery of their condition. A different remedy is to be sought; the want of domestic instruction is to be supplied, and some kind of a public school, under proper superintendence, set down in the midst of them, with one or more Catechists attached to it, according as the wants of the lower classes may require. In such an institution the teacher, if he be also the Catechist, which, particularly at first is very desirable, might be required to employ an hour or two of two different days, weekly, in instructing his scholars in the most plain and essential doctrines of Christian morality and faith; it would be his duty to keep a watchful eye on the language and behaviour of his scholars, and to train them up to the desire and the capacity of profiting, by an attendance on the public ordinances of the Church, and of a sincere and profitable perusal of the divine volumes, at every future period of their lives.

"It seems but justice to our pastors that such an assistance should be afforded to them.

"The performance of the indispensable and solemn duties of their office, has long been more than in some instances an European constitution can safely undergo in this climate.

"It would be unplesing to admit a doubt, that young persons trained up early in some knowledge of GOD and Religion, should not be likely to become better members of society, than those who have been abandoned to ignorance and idleness. Even if any unfortunate circumstances in future life throw them back into thoughtlessness and vice, they have a monitor deeply fixed within, and ready to awake them to a sense of their danger and misery at every moment of cool reflection. They may sin, but they cannot sin without hope."

.....

The Society has been indebted to the Auxiliary Society of Calcutta for a supply of 199 English bibles, 289 English testaments, and 172 Portuguese testaments, and to the Government of this Presidency, for 200 Arabic bibles, and 11 Arabic testaments, which they have distributed in the following manner:—To his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's European regiments, 140 English bibles, 170 English testaments.—To prisoners in gaol, 4 English bibles.—To individuals, 52 English bibles, 16 Arabic ditto, 66 English testaments, 3 Arabic ditto, 97 Portuguese ditto. — Total, bibles, 196 English, 16 Arabic. — Testaments, 236 English, 3 Arabic, 97 Portuguese.

The Committee also acknowledge with great thankfulness, a munificent donation from the Parent Society in England, of £1,000, forwarded by means of his Excellency the Governor.

The funds belonging to the Society at this date amount to Rs. 8,967. 0 18; thus ample means are at command for the prosecution of the great objects of this Institution for a length of time to come, and it is to be hoped, that the more its principles and views become known, the more frequently will the opportunity of applying them occur; for the Committee have the satisfaction of knowing that the apprehensions entertained, or reported to be entertained, on the first establishment of the Society, among the natives of this and the adjacent islands, not professing Christianity, have entirely subsided, and that no obstacles will be opposed to a diffusion of the light of the gospel, by those unconstrained and gentle means which will alone govern the proceedings of this Society.

Copy of a Letter from the Archbishop of Goa, on the subject of distributing Bibles and Testaments in the Portuguese language, among the Portuguese population under his charge,—to Rev. N. Wade, Secretary to the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—On the 26th of December I received the copies of the sermon preached by the Reverend Henry Martyn, and the plan of the Calcutta Auxiliary Bible Society, together with the letter which you addressed me.

In the first place I return thanks for the distinction and attention with which you treat me, and in answer to the subject of the above-mentioned letter I reply, saying, that the Romish Church has always acknowledged the utility which resulted to its members from possessing and meditating on the sacred writings; for this reason, in the primitive ages, the Greek and Hebrew texts were translated into Latin, and if after the Latin language ceased to be common, the translations were not numerous, the reason is very evident, since it is quite certain that in order to a translation being perfect, it is not sufficient to be acquainted with the two languages, it is besides absolutely necessary that the translator should understand and feel the work which he translates, in order to render it faithfully in a translation, which being difficult, generally speaking, is much more so with respect to a translation of the Bible, the sense of which is in many places obscure, and in some, incomprehen-

sible. It was from a consideration of the great difficulty of making accurate translations, that the Romish Church disapproved frequent translations of the whole of the sacred text, but never prohibited the translation of some passages proper for the edification of the faithful; neither did she prevent translations being made from the Old and New Testaments, provided that proper notes were made upon the difficult passages, giving them the same sense which was given to them by the ancient Fathers.—In a word the Romish Church seeing that the faithful were discouraged from charity, and that already they have not the same respect for those books as was entertained for them by the Christians of the primitive ages, saying as St. Augustine said to GOD before he read them, *Deus, lumen cordis mei! Lux tua non tenebræ meæ, loquentur mihi. Sana oculos meos, et congruam luci tua.*—It proved to be better in the time of ardent disputation, not to give food to the curiosity of turbulent spirits, who sought to find in the Scriptures not the words of GOD, but proofs of systems, which every one framed according to his fancy, and in proportion as this party spirit began to subside, there were learned men in all nations, who, knowing the spirit of the Church, were not afraid of making translations of the Bible; nevertheless, my only fear in this respect is, lest the translation of Calcutta should not be entirely accurate with regard to the idiom of the Portuguese language, but this might be obviated should the society be willing to reprint the Portuguese translations which have been made in Portugal, or at least correct, from the translation, a copy of which I could send to the Society if it should be desired, and I apprise you that there is a Portuguese translation made by a Portuguese Jew in India, which contains many notable errors, and which I suppose cannot be unknown to your Society.

With respect to the translation of the Bible into the language of Canara which you propose to me, it appears to me to be absolutely useless, since the Canarese Christians do not know how to write or read the Canarese language except in the Roman character. The Gentoos only write the Canarese language with its proper alphabets, and they make use of words which the Christians do not understand. Moreover the language of these latter is a mixture of different languages, and all of them who can read at all the Canarese language, can read and understand Portuguese; whence it results that in my judgment so difficult a translation would not be of considerable utility; as a proof,

with regard to the Catechism which I ordered to be translated by several priests, the best versed in the language of the country, each made use of different words and phrases. That you may perfectly understand the inutility of such an enterprise, it will be sufficient to inform you that even at Goa the Christians of the islands speak differently from those of Salsette, and each of them differs from the language of the Christians of Bardez; and I apprehend that there are not half a dozen Christians in Goa who are able to read papers written in the proper character, with which the Gentoos write the Canarese language; it may be added, that very few of the women of Canara can read the Portuguese or their own language.

I have communicated with sincerity all that I know with respect to the subject which gave rise to your letter, and I remain with a desire for many opportunities to prove that I am,

Sir, your faithful, and very

Humble Servant,

(Signed) MANOEL,

Archbishop of Goa.

Goa, 5th January, 1813.

.....

"Copy of a translation of a letter from the Governor of the Bishopric of Cochin to the Superior of the Roman Catholics in Ceylon.

Reverend P. Superior and Vicar-General Joaquim de Monroy.

Last December I let your Reverence know, that the reason of my not having sent an answer about the Bible, was because I did not receive the answer of the most Excellent and Reverend Archbishop Primate of the Orient whom I consulted; now as I have received it, I answer you as follows:—

It was to be desired, that instead of the New Testament, about which you wrote me, the version of Father Antonio Pereira should be reprinted, for that translation is an accurate one in the Portuguese language; nevertheless, I feel no difficulty in allowing that the translation of the New Testament transmitted to your Reverence by the Bible Society, though it has some mistakes of the true meaning, be distributed amongst the Christians.

I cannot give an entire approbation to the said translation for the following reasons.—Firstly, because it is in a most corrupt Portuguese language,—Secondly, because the style is very low and less suitable to the Majesty of the Holy Scriptures,—Thirdly, because it does not declare ex-

actly, the sense of the Holy Scriptures,—Fourthly, because in some places it is very different from the versions of the best translations, in French, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Your Reverence must present this my answer to the Bible Society as also the reason of the delay, for in so considerable a point as the translation of the Bible, I could resolve nothing without consulting first the most Excellent Archbishop, Primate of the Orient, Chief and Head of the Catholic Religion in India, and in the whole East; neither in this Malabar coast is there a learned person to be consulted; as there is in Goa.

I am your Reverence's

Most humble Servant,

(Signed)

F. MANUEL DE JOAQUIN NEVY.

Governor of the Bishopric of Cochin.

Tutucoreen, 25th of February, 1814.

EXCERPTA FROM EARL SHEFFIELD'S REPORT ON THE WOOL TRADE, FOR 1816.

The increase in the growth of Wool of the Spanish race upon the Continent, particularly in France, Germany, and Hungary, is really surprizing; it is so great in France in particular, that that country will in future receive comparatively little from Spain; she already exports very considerably, consequently, greater quantities of Spanish wool are, and will be poured into this country; for it appears, that a very considerable quantity of Wool has of late been imported from France; we know, indeed, from returns before Parliament, that the importations last year from France, Germany, (including Hungary) and from the Netherlands, (from all of which formerly little or none was imported into this country) amounted to 4,432,655lbs. nearly double the whole quantity of foreign Wool imported from Spain and all parts, on an average of eight years previous to the war of the French Revolution. The average of eight years importation of foreign Wool in the beginning of the last century, when the Woollen Manufacture of this country was in a highly flourishing state, amounted only to 869,727lbs. the average importation of eight years, ending 1789 inclusive, and previous to the French Revolution, was 2,660,828lbs. and the average of the same number of years ending with 1810, was 7,729,929lbs; but the importation of the last two years into England alone amounted to 30,704,072lbs. The price of all fine short Wools is so depreciated, that even the foreign Wools cannot find a sale,

but great quantities remain on hand. Wool, for which 5s. per lb. had been refused very shortly before, has been sold lately at 2s. 4d. Such is the redundancy of foreign Wool at this moment in our ports, that the best Spanish Wool has been sold, after remaining on hand for years, at a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent. on the import price, and that too at very extended credit; and, besides the large quantities of foreign Wool now stored in England, there is also at this time in Germany and Spain, an immense quantity of Wool ready to be consigned to this country, as soon as there is a prospect of improved prices. But the glut of short fine Wool is so great, that nothing like an adequate price is at present to be obtained; hardly any offer is refused, and considerable quantities of foreign Wool have been bought up at Bristol, and in London, by the Netherland merchants. There are many large piles of Spanish Wool, which have been lying here seven years, and some of the largest importers will not receive any more on consignment until they have effected sales, having already made large advances which they cannot get reimbursed. A German house has consigned here, annually, an immense quantity of Wool, chiefly from Austria and Hungary, for the last two or three years, the average value of which was estimated at about 4s. 9d. per lb. This Wool varies in quality from 4s. to 6s. 9d. per lb. and the finest sorts are regularly improving in quality and increasing in quantity. The Wool of Prince Esterhazy's immense flocks is supposed to be included in the collection made by that house.

The growth of fine Wool in this kingdom is so greatly increased, that it may be equal to the demand in the most flourishing state of the manufacture; in proof of which it may be observed, that even previous to the late extraordinary importations, the great quantities of Wool which were left on the hands of the grower, frequently three, four, or five years clip, was probably equal in amount to the quantity of foreign Wool at that time imported; and it may be concluded that the United Kingdom does or at least, if not discouraged *would* furnish the full quantity required for these manufactures.

The quality of our Wool is also greatly ameliorated; and it is evident that a sufficiency of Wool of the Spanish race might be raised in the United Kingdom, whereby we should become independent of foreign countries for the materials of our staple manufacture, and save annually, according to the lowest calculation of late years, upwards of £3,000,000 sterling, which we

pay to foreigners for that article. Nor can there be any doubt of the practicability of raising such Wool here, and that the climate of Spain is not necessary, as the Spanish breed of sheep introduced above 50 years ago into Saxony, (the climate of which is less favourable for the purpose than that of the United Kingdom) now furnish an immense quantity of Wool, which in our markets bear a higher price, and is even preferred to the best Spanish Wool.

Notwithstanding this prodigious increase in the importation of wool, the manufacture has by no means increased in proportion nor improved in quality: on an average of 10 years, ending 1808, the broad and narrow cloths milled in the West Riding of Yorkshire (the only branch of the trade of which a precise knowledge can be obtained), amounted to 15,000,000 yards; and the quantity milled in the year ending the 25th March, 1815, on the return of peace, when an extraordinary demand might be expected, was only 16,701,963 yards, and the amount of the year ending 25th March, 1816, was but 17,044,325 yards, notwithstanding precipitate efforts to send, with rash speculation, the manufacture to every part of the world. The official value of the woollen manufactures exported from Great Britain to all countries, including Ireland and all the British Colonies and Settlements, (and a great proportion went to Ireland), on an average of 11 years, from 1800 to 1810, both inclusive, was £6,063,688.; in 1814, it was only £5,628,601.; and in 1815, £7,480,406. the greatest amount we have ever known, which arose solely from the circumstances that all the markets in the world were suddenly opened to us. We must not suppose the nation ruined, if the exportations of woollens in future should not exceed the average exportation previously to the late war, which may possibly be the case; nor must we be surprised if the exportation of other manufactures should by no means equal that which took place during the late unusual warfare, especially while the Orders in Council were in force.

The same may be the case respecting the manufacture of iron, which has circumstances to recommend it beyond all others; it is all labour, from the taking the ore out of the earth to the finishing the spring of a watch, in which state it is infinitely more valuable than any metal whatever. This manufacture is so increased by the spirited exertions of our intelligent Iron-Masters, (who, above all, merit protection and support), that I fear we have surpassed the demand for coarse articles. I fear also we

have surpassed the demand for cotton manufactures, which are much increased in many parts of Europe. These circumstances should induce us to look steadily and zealously to what is called the home market, which, with proper management, we may always command and preserve.

The sudden peace with all the world encouraged the wildest speculations in trade: large quantities of Wool, which lay in the hands of the Wool Growers, or the Wool Staplers, were bought up; Woollens were suddenly exported to an unusual amount, the payments for which have fallen very short, and hence have arisen many bankruptcies, failures, and much distress. The American market was so glutted, that not nearly the first prices could be obtained, and large quantities remain in the warehouses there unsold. This circumstance is likely now to be felt severely; many of our manufacturers are unemployed; the demand for the raw material is greatly lessened, and the Wool Growers will soon find themselves in their former situation, of having two, three, or more years growth upon their hands, consequently the growth of the article will be greatly discouraged, but the mischief of great importations had already taken deep root before those exportations took place. It is ridiculous to suppose that Spain and other foreign countries, will not improve and promote their Woollen Manufactures, whenever they find themselves in a situation so to do. There are already excellent manufactures of Wool in several parts of Europe, and especially in Germany, the manufacture is improving very much, and becoming much more extensive. The clamours of the manufacturers, in favour of every thing that lowers the value of Wool, are most unreasonable, for when there was such rise of price as could alone compensate the grower of fine Wool, the manufacture itself was raised at least two-fold; but now, that Wool is reduced much below what it was, (at the time the price of the manufacture was raised), in some instances to one-third, in others nearly half the value of a few years ago, we do not find the price of the manufacture has been reduced in proportion, or has experienced any material abatement. We do not find, that from an unrestricted importation of Foreign Wool, any advantage is derived to the country. We do not find any improvement in the manufactures, or proportionate increase of them.

We cannot too amply acknowledge the readiness of his Majesty's Ministers, in acceding to those propositions, which were

made with a view to relieve the agricultural interest; and their willingness to leave such questions to the decision of members most respectable, and most competent, from their knowledge of country affairs. It is understood, however, that a difference of opinion, both as to the nature of the relief to be afforded, and the manner of granting it, unhappily existed, and frustrated the wishes and intentions of all parties.

We, perhaps, shall not receive very active support from the growers of long Wool; they have not so much reason for complaint. No long Wool, to any extent, that deserves consideration, is, or will be imported into this country; very little so good as our own could be obtained from the Continent, therefore the value is not decreased, as is the case with the short and fine Wools, by an overwhelming importation. Long Wool in 6 years, ending 1786, varied from 3½d. to 4½d. per lb; it has since gradually risen, according to the demand for the manufacture, to 7½d. in 1793; to 23½d. in 1814; and 23d. in 1815; considerably more than the price of the finest short Wool, the best of which about 7 years ago, sold at 37½d. per lb. and on an average of the general market of ten years, from 1809 to 1819, at 26d. per lb. and was reduced last year to 21d. and 18d. in many parts, according to the prices delivered to the Committee of the House of Commons. During the present year, the sale of Wool has been so much at a stand, that no price can be quoted.

The principles, on which to account for the low price of long Wool from 1780, to the commencement of the late war, in 1793, may not be immediately obvious; it is to the great redundancy of that article beyond the demand; that we are to impute the extreme low prices, and these led to Wool of that description being employed to different uses than before, and to its being cut to answer the purposes of short Wool, which helped to enhance its value. About the period above-mentioned the growth of the fine short Wools increased rapidly, and the fine woolled sheep of the South-Down, and of other districts, superseded the long Wool in a great part of the kingdom, and are now to be seen in almost every county; at the same time vast numbers of the finest woolled sheep of Spain were introduced into this country, and notwithstanding what may be said respecting the 'carcase' of that breed, it has greatly improved, and increased the quantity of our finest Wool, the advanced price of which has occasioned an unprecedented degree of selection, care, and attention to

the breed, promoted by the spirited exertions of some of the first men in the kingdom. All these circumstances have greatly increased and ameliorated our short-woolled sheep, and thus the redundancy now is on their part, and so great is it, that added to the immense importations of fine Wools, a revulsion will take place. No fine Wool will be grown but from the necessity of local situation, and the long Wool will be the general and exclusive object of the grower, until the redundancy reverts to that side. I regret extremely these changes, and above all the debasement of the long-established character of our short Wools, which ought to be a very serious consideration with us. There would be no demand from abroad, for our short fine Wools—such may be had cheaper in other countries. It is even now much more profitable to the farmer to grow long wool rather than short; there would be a demand from foreign countries for our long Wool, (for there is, as already stated, comparatively little, such as ours grown in other countries) which, of course, would prejudice our manufactures of that article, by enabling foreigners to vie with us in that branch in which we find little competition at present. The long-woolled fleece, on an average, will weigh nearly ten pounds, whilst the finest South-Down will not weigh more than two pounds and a quarter. The light fleece might continue to be raised on the South Downs, and such soils, but not on rich or inclosed lands. It cannot be doubted that the heavy or long woolled fleeces, would produce to the farmers more than double the profit of the short or fine woolled fleeces. The neglect of cultivating the latter, would render us absolutely dependant on foreign countries, to the great prejudice of our own manufactures, and ultimately, in a great degree, change our fine or short woolled, for long-woolled coarse sheep. The British short fine Wool would at length become scarce, the price greatly raised on the manufacturer, and it would be a work of great difficulty and time to restore that Wool which has been the basis of our famed manufactures for ages.

* * It is understood, that Petitions requesting the laying a duty on all foreign fine wool imported, are in progress in some counties: the reader will see a disposition in Spain, unfavourable to that request, at this time.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE.

Among the modern improvements of London and its vicinity, this Bridge certainly claims a distinguished place, whether regarded with a view to utility or to ornament. This Bridge consists of nine arches of equal span, formed of cast iron, and raised upon stone piers. The span of each arch is about 80 feet, and the width of each pier about 14, which is somewhat more than the width of the piers of the famous Peronnet's Bridge at Neuilly, near Paris, of which the span of each arch is no less than 120 feet. These piers are constructed of the best stone, in the most solid and durable manner. The elevation of the centre arch above high water mark is about 30 feet, and that of the other arches is not materially less. The length of the Bridge is above 800 feet; its width, exclusive of ample foot-ways, affords sufficient room for four carriages to pass abreast. The sides are guarded by light and elegant palisadoes, through which even the foot passenger has an uninterrupted view of the beautiful scenery which abounds on the banks, and of the interesting objects which hourly present themselves on the bosom of the Thames. The ascent to the Bridge is scarcely perceptible, although originally elevated much above the level of the ground on each side of the river, while the slope of the Bridge itself is gentle. The approach to this Bridge on the Surrey side is from the east of the Vauxhall turnpike, from which it is not above 100 yards distant. The avenue on the Middlesex side is formed by a new road of 60 feet wide, including foot-ways. This road is about a mile in length, in a direct line to Eaton-street, Pimlico, through which and Grosvenor-place a fine opening continues to Hyde Park corner. Thus such a communication is formed with the west end of the town, that the access from that quarter, and especially from Mary-le-bone parish, to Surrey and Sussex, is shortened, it is understood, no less than two miles, compared with the old road over Westminster Bridge; while, by passing Vauxhall Bridge, the public streets, and what is generally found so disagreeable, "travelling over the stones," may be entirely avoided. The distance will be shortened in the same proportion from Carlton House, St. James's, and the Houses of Parliament, on the completion of the road from the latter to the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, along the spacious embankment recently built in front of the new Penitentiary.

Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE FAIRIES.

From Eoyg's "Mador of the Moor." Vide p. 781.

SING AYDEN! AYDEN! LILLELU!

Bonnye bairne, we sing to you!
Up the Qunhyte, and doune the Blak,
No ane leuer no ane lak,
No ane shado at cuir bak;
No ane stoking, no ane schue,
No ane bendit blever blue,
No ane trissel in the dewe!
Bonnye bairn, we sing to you,
AYDEN! AYDEN! LILLELU! &c.

Speile! speile!

The moone-rak speile!

Warre the rowar, warre the steile,
Throu the rok and throu the reile,
Rounde about lyke unc spyning wheile;
Throu the libbert, throu the le,
Rounde the yirde and rounde the se,
Bonnye bairne, we sing to thee,
Rounde the blumis and bellis of dewe,
AYDEN! AYDEN! LILLELU!

Speide! speide!

Lyving or deide!

Faster than the fyrie gleide,
Biz throu Laplin's tyrling dryfte!
Rounde the moone, and rounde the lyfte,
Aye we ring, and aye we sing
Our hune! hune!
And ante-tune!
Neuir! neuir! neuir dune!
Up the Leider and doune the Dye
Ay we sing our lullabye!
Bonnye bairne, we sing to you,
AYDEN! AYDEN! LILLELU!

Ryng! ryng!

Daunce and sing!

Hiche on the brume yer garlandis hyng!
For the bairnis sleipe is swete and sure,
And the maydenis reste is blist and pure
Throu all the lynkis of Lammer-mure,
Sen our bonnye baby was sent fra heven.
Scho comis ownrycht withe the dewe of even,
And quhan the sone keikes out of the maine,
Scho swawis with the dewe to heven again.
But the lychte shall dawne and the houlat
&c.,

The deide shall ake, and the day shall be
Quhan scho shall smyle in the gladsum
noone,

And sleipe and sleipe in the lychte of the
moone!

Then shall our luia weke anewe,
With herpe and veie and ayrl too,
To AYDEN! AYDEN! LILLELU!

Hyde! hyde!

Quhatenir betyde,

Elfe and dowe that ergh to hyde!

The littil wee burdie mai cheipe in the wa,
The plevir mai sing, and the coke mai craw;
For neuir ane spyrit derke and doure
Dar raike the crenkis of Lammer-mure;
And everilke gaiste of gysand hue
Shall melt in the breize our baby drew;
But we ar left in the greime-wud glen,
Bekaus we luf the chylder of men,
Sweetlye to sing our flawmand new;
Bonnye bairne, we sing to you,
AYDEN! AYDEN! LILLELU!

Pace! pace!

Spyritis of grace!

Sweite is the smyle of our babyis face!
The kelpye deruis, in dreide and dule,
Deipe in the howe of his eirye pule;
Gil-Moules frehynde the hallen mene fle,
Throu the dor-threshil, and throu the dor-ke,
And the mer-mayde mootes in the saifrone se.
But we ar left in the greime-wud glen,
Bekaus we luf the chylder of men,
Sweetlye to sing and neuir to rue,
Sweetlye to sing our last adue;
Bonnye bairne, we sing to you,
AYDEN! AYDEN! LILLELU;

Sing! sing!

How shall we sing

Rounde the bairne of the spiritis Kyng!

Lillelu! lillelu! mount in a ryng!

Fayries away! away on the wyng!

We too maune flytt to ane land of blisse!

To ane land of holy silentnesse!

To ane land quhair the nycht-wind neuir
blewe!

But thy fayre spryng shall enir be newe!

Quhan the moone shall waik ne mayre to
wane,

And the clud and the raynbowe baithe are
gane,

In bowirs aboone the brik of the day
We'll sing to our baby for ever and ay

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AFRICA.

Voyage of Discovery.

Some time ago Government sent out to the several British settlements in Africa a number of certificates, handsomely printed on vellum, in the English and Arabic languages, for the purpose of being distributed to any persons who might be travelling into the interior, acquainting the natives with the object of the journey of Major Peddie, Captain Campbell, and Surgeon Cowdry, who, it will be recollected, have been employed to trace the course of the Niger, &c. By the accounts just received, it appears that a number of these certificates have been circulated among the Ashantees, to whom the purport of them has been fully explained. Should it fortunately happen that our travellers are met by the bearers of any of these certificates, the advantages to be derived from them may be most important. The following is a copy:

"This is to make known, that Major John Peddie, Capt. Thomas Campbell, and Surgeon William Cowdry, have been employed by the British Government to proceed from Senegal into the interior of Africa, to trace the course of the river Niger, and to obtain such information respecting the countries through which they pass as may be useful in the extension and improvement of commerce, which is the object of the British Government in sending those persons to Africa; and that any person who may happen to meet with those gentlemen, and shall be the bearer of a letter to the governor of this or any other British settlement on the Gold Coast, from either of them, shall receive five ounces of gold, and be liberally rewarded for any service or act of kindness which it may appear by such letter may have been rendered to either of them.

"Witness my hand, at A. B.

"Governor of the British Settlement,
Cape Coast, Africa,

The accounts add, that a school, on the plan of the national system of education, had been opened at Cape Coast; of the progress of which the Governor hoped in a short time to make a favourable report.

Peace Established.

Advices received from the Gold Coast of Africa to May 9th, bring the satisfactory intelligence that the peace between the inland nation of Ashantees, and the Fantees

on the coast, which had happily been brought about by the intervention of the Governor and Council at Cape Coast-castle, had been strictly maintained; and that, between April 21st when the peace was made, and May 9th, a great number of Ashantee traders had arrived, traded, and returned, without the least difference or dispute having arisen. The accounts add, that the Ashantees were perfectly satisfied, and that the Fantees were thankful for our interference in their behalf.

Dutch examinations: for trade.

By advices received from the Gold Coast of Africa, it appears that General Daendels, governor in chief of the Dutch forts in that country, has been surveying the river Ancobar, and has reported to his government the expediency and practicability of acquiring land, by purchase of the natives, at a very low price; and has therefore recommended that extensive purchases should be made with a view to convert the same into plantations of cotton and coffee, and that he has already made considerable progress in clearing the land of wood; &c. The General further states, that the river Ancobar is navigable as far as the centre of the Dinkiva country, the first province of the king of Ashantee; and he adds, that it is certain this river was navigable in the time of Bosman. The General then refers to ancient Dutch maps, copied from the Portuguese, to show that formerly the Portuguese had several establishments on the Ancobar, at which were convents of monks and christian churches, about 40 leagues in the interior of the country. The General suggests, that were the British and Dutch to agree to establish forts on each side of the river, with the consent of the king of Ashantee, not only might the whole commerce of that country be attracted, but also that of the country on this side of Loug Mountains. The expense of such a project to the two governments, the General thinks, would not exceed 10,000*l.* sterling, as he conceives the king of Ashantee would supply a number of workmen to carry wood, stones, and lime, of which there is an abundance in the neighbourhood.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Indians: Progressive Civilization.

Mr. Bromley writes from Halifax: "An intelligent chief has been with me for some time, and I have the satisfaction to say that I have fulfilled the benevolent wish of our worthy Governor (Sir George Sherbrook) by purchasing implements of husbandry, and seed sufficient for 45 families of the Indians, who, with their children, consist of about 317 souls. I have also purchased

two excellent fishing-nets, for the purpose of catching salmon, &c. with which the river *Shubenacadie* abounds, and on the banks of which they are to reside. The Governor gave them 11,000 acres of wilderness-land last year, which the Chief has already begun to clear; and as they have received fifty felling axes, a greater quantity will be cleared this summer, as several of this division of the *Micmac* tribes are sober and industrious. They intend to plant *potatoes* next month (June) which, with the fish they catch, will, we hope, supply them with food. This is the first rational attempt that has been made to settle the Indians in this province since the discovery of America; and we have every reason to hope that, under the divine blessing, it will succeed.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Further Particulars of the late unfortunate explosion on board a Steam Vessel.

See p. 835.

We have again to record an instance of culpable negligence followed by a most melancholy result, in the explosion of a steam-boiler by loading its safety-valve so as to prevent the possibility of the steam escaping. The load on the lever of the safety-valve was slipped to its outer extremity, and left to itself. We need only remark that the lever should never be of such a length, or, *vice versa*, the weight so heavy, as to occasion the least danger when placed at furthest from the valve. In other words, no weight should ever be used that can by any accidental change prevent the steam from lifting the valve whenever it acquires a certain measured power.

Extract of a Letter from Marietta (United States), dated June 7, 1816.

We have a painful duty to perform, in recording an unparalleled scene of human misery and anguish which occurred on board the steam-boat *Washington*, lately built at Wheeling, (Va.) and commanded by Captain Shreve. She started from Wheeling on Monday last, and arrived at this place on Tuesday evening following at about 7 o'clock, and safely came to anchor opposite Point Harmer, where she continued until Wednesday morning. The fires had been kindled, and the boilers sufficiently hot, preparatory to her departure, when the anchor was weighed, and the helm put to larboard, in order to wear her, and place her in a position to start her machinery; but having only one of her rudders shipped at the time, its influence was not sufficient to have the desired effect, and she shot across under the Virginia shore

where it was found expedient to throw over the ledge at her stern, to effect it.

This being accomplished, the crew were then required to haul it again on board, and were nearly all collected on the quarter, for that purpose. At this unhappy, fatal moment, the end of the cylinder towards the stern exploded, and threw the whole contents of hot water among them, spreading death and torture in every direction. The captain, mate, and several others were knocked overboard, but were saved (with the exception of one man, who is still missing,) by boats from the town, and by swimming to the Virginia shore.

The whole town was alarmed by the explosion; every physician, with a number of the citizens, went immediately to their relief. On going on board, a melancholy and really horrid scene presented itself to view—six or eight were nearly skinned from head to foot, and others slightly scalded, making, in the whole, seventeen. In stripping off their clothes, the skin peeled off with them to a considerable depth: added to this melancholy sight, the ear of the pitying spectator was pierced by the screams and groans of the agonized sufferers, rendering the scene horrible beyond description.

The cause of this melancholy catastrophe may be accounted for, by the cylinder not having vent through the safety-valve, which was firmly stopped, by the weight which hung on the lever having been unfortunately slipped to its extreme, without being noticed, and the length of time occupied in wearing, before her machinery could be set in motion, whereby the force of the steam would have been expended—these two causes united, confined the steam till the strength of the cylinder could no longer contain it, and it gave way with the greatest violence.

The steam-boat was warped across the river, and safely moored in deep water at Point Harmer, where it is probable she will stay several weeks, till her boiler can be repaired.

As her cylinders were all on deck, the boat has received no material injury from the explosion.

By this accident 19 people were wounded; 9 of them slightly, 10 so severely, that 6 are since dead, and one man is missing.

Extraordinary Weather.

The weather this year has been equally unseasonable almost every where. In America it has proved no less extraordinary than in Europe. There they have had snow about the middle of last month: in Albany and Bennington it had fallen to the

depth of an inch and a half. In that vicinity much damage had been done by the frost. From New York it is stated, under date of the 15th June, that the cold weather, and even frosts, continued: in the upper part of the state large icicles were pending, and the foliage of the forest was blasted by the frost.

Destructive Fire.—At Radleigh, in North Carolina, a calamitous fire had taken place, which destroyed immense property: the losses already ascertained amounted to 100,000 dollars. The United States government sustained a loss of 30 or 40,000 dollars in arms, accoutrements, soldiers clothing, &c.

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

[From a New York Paper.]

WANTED,

A Young Lady, about seventeen or twenty one years of age, as a wife; she must be well acquainted with the necessary accomplishments of such; she must understand washing and ironing, baking bread, making good coffee, roasting beef, veal, &c. boning a fowl, broiling a fish, making tarts, plum-pudding, and deserts of all kinds, preserving fruits and pickles; expert with the needle, keeping a clean and snug house; must know reading, writing, and arithmetic; never been in the habit of attending ball rooms; she must have been taught true and genuine principles of religion, and a member in church, of good standing. She must not be addicted to making too free use of her tongue, such as repeating any report that is injurious to her neighbour; or using taunting language to any person about her house. Any Lady finding herself in possession of the above accomplishments will please to address to *Alphonso*. It will not be required that she should exercise all those requisites, unless a change in fortune should take place, at which time it will be necessary, in order to live with such economy as to prevent a trespass on our friends, whose frowns and caprices we otherwise must endure, what every man of noble mind will despise. At present she shall have a coach and four at her command, servants in abundance, a house furnished in the first modern style; shall always be treated with that tender affection which female delicacy requires, and nothing shall be wanting that will be necessary to contribute to her happiness.

Account of Michael Baird, (from an American Paper).—Mr. Baird was of German extraction. His father left him a valuable farm of 500 acres, in the vicinity of York (Pennsylvania) with some farming and

household articles. He kept a tavern a number of years, married a wife, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he preserved so tenaciously that he afforded not a dollar for the education of his family. He was never known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in want of: he would do without it, or find some person who would barter with him for something he could not sell for cash. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whisky and flour to Baltimore, which, when he could not sell for the money at a price that would suit him, he bartered for necessities for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate of 400,000 dollars. Such was his attachment to money, that he was never known to lend or credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never invested one dollar in any of the public funds; neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than till he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest until it could hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After death, his strong boxes, "from whose bourne no traveller had ever returned," yielded 230,000 dollars in gold and silver. The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him 12 dollars per bushel for 100 bushels of clover-seed; but he would not sell it for less than 13 dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, where it sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought, in the whole, 550 dollars less than the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of this sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave various directions to his people: he then went to his waggon-house and hanged himself.

Gas Lights introduced.

A Letter of the 21st of June, from Baltimore, states, that the gas lights had been introduced into that town, and highly approved. The Museum had been lighted up, and attracted the admiration of all that witnessed the sight. The Mayor and Common-Council immediately proposed a contract for lighting the streets.

AUSTRIA.

Royal Bank: Stock jobbers

It would appear from the Foreign papers that the new plan of an Austrian royal

bank has had little effect in relieving the finances or improving the exchanges of that country. About the middle of July the course of exchange of the Austrian paper-money fell so low as 420, though it rose again to 568. Fourteen traders, principally Jews, were about the same time taken into custody by the police for stock-jobbing practices, and their books seized: but it was found that the law could not lay hold of them.

It is reported, also, that one of the most eminent bankers, in conjunction with a party had endeavoured to derange the regularity of the Bank, by forcing into it, an unreasonable quantity of paper for payment, at the same moment: but, a hint having been obtained of the intended manœuvre, the plot failed of its purpose.

BARBARY.

British Captives redeemed.

We learn, that the master, mates, passengers, and crew, 17 in all, of the late brigantine the *Surprise*, of Glasgow, wrecked off the west coast of Barbary, and made captives by the Moors in December last, have been redeemed from slavery by the Ironmongers' Company: the ransom money was 5,000 dollars, exclusively of other expenses.

BELGIUM.

Supposed Wonderful Invention.

Ghent, June 26.—The English who desire to clothe us, pretend also to shoe us. The tanners and shoe-makers will learn with gratitude, that our friends have just sent to Antwerp a cargo of shoes, at 14 sous per pair. It is probable that these shoes are one of the miracles of the steam engine, which the English have contrived to apply to mechanic arts and trades. The steam engine makes a shoe in three strokes: the first cylinder, provided with a bit (*emporte pièce*), cuts out the sole and upper leather, another makes the soles, into which a third drives the little nails which are prepared, and which it immediately clenches, and the shoe is made. There wants only a fool to buy it.

*** It is most probable, that this article is merely the manufacture of a party, whose steam engine of calumny is ever at work. There has, of late, been a wonderful disposition among the unthinking populace of Ghent, to decry and to destroy every thing English: they have even proceeded to vociferations of personal rudeness, if not to acts of personal violence; and a few English goods have been consumed in an *Auto da fe*; but, opinion considers that act as a mere trick, they having been paid for, long ago; and being, in fact, worn out.

DENMARK.

Progress of Vaccination.

The Committee of Vaccination at Copenhagen has published its Report for 1814 and 1815, being its 13th and 14th years. It appears that 23,392 were vaccinated in 1814, and in 1815, 24,425, which is more than in any preceding year.

In South Greenland there have been vaccinated, from the year 1803 to 1813, 979 persons, which is a very great number when the circumstances of the country are considered. Up to August 9, 1815, 115 persons were vaccinated in North Greenland. In the Faro Isles 424 in 1814.

In Iceland vaccination does not gain ground.

On the representations of the committee the Jews are subject to the regulations respecting the vaccine.

New machine for pumping ships.

A watch-maker of Altona, named Stender, has invented a machine to lessen the labour of working ships' pumps, which will preserve the lives and health of the people, and facilitate the preservation of ship and cargo. One experiment was made with the machine on the 11th inst. in the presence of Mr. Mellish, the English Consul General of Hamburg, of the first Burgomaster, and several other persons, members of the Patriotic Societies of Hamburg and Altona. The certificate given him by the sworn Elder of the Shippers' Company at Altona, and which Mr. Mellish signed, speaks highly in favour of the machine.

Church restored and consecrated.

Copenhagen, July 16.—Last Sunday the church of St. Peter, belonging to a German congregation here, was solemnly consecrated, after the damage had been repaired which it sustained in the bombardment in 1807. Their majesties the king and queen honoured the solemnity with their presence.

FRANCE.

Compliments to the Mother of God!!!

His Majesty has, through the medium of Count Pradel, presented a statue of the Virgin, and twelve medallions representing the twelve Apostles, to the church of Notre Dame de Versailles. In the church of St. Germain de Prés, at Paris, a superb monument is now erecting in honour of the Mother of God, who is, as our King has said, the protectress of France, and, in particular, of the royal family. The metropolitan church of Paris is to have new embellishments of this kind. It possesses at this moment one of the finest monuments existing, known under the name of the Virgin

des Carmes, because it formerly belonged to the Church *des Carmes* of the Place Maubert. This master-piece, which lies as it were forgotten among other statues in a chapel, it is said will soon obtain a place in the cathedral worthy of the object it represents. The chapel in the church of Notre Dame, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, bears marks of the period of distress in which it was restored, and cannot be allowed to remain in that state. What indeed can be more proper than that the first of the churches of France, under the name of the Mother of God, should have an altar worthy of the worship of its patroness, and suitable to the whole of the edifice?

Copper and Lead Utensils.—A French paper gives the substance of an ordonnance issued by the Prefect of Paris concerning the use of copper vessels and utensils, the reservoirs of wine-sellers, and the scales of dealers in salt and tobacco. Some of the regulations deserve attention in this country, though they are more applicable to the modes of living and cookery of Paris. The ordonnance in question directs frequent inspections to be made of the copper vessels and utensils employed by wine-sellers, cooks, innkeepers, *restaurateurs*, pastry-cooks, pork-butchers, &c. within the jurisdiction of the police, for the purpose of ascertaining their salubrity. All such vessels and utensils as may be found spotted with verdigris shall be seized, and sent to the Office of Police. All wine-sellers are forbidden to use reservoirs coated with lead, the dealers in salt and tobacco to employ copper scales, and cowkeepers, and milk and cream-sellers to deposit milk in copper vessels, under penalty of confiscation and a fine of 30 fr. The dealers in salt and tobacco are to use tin scales.

Distressing Weather.

Paris, August 4.—All the letters from Burgundy announce that the rains and bad weather have ruined the finer sort of vines. The common sort has also suffered much: fine and warm weather can alone preserve what remains.

The unfavourable weather still continuing, the Vicars-general of the Chapter of Paris have ordered additional Prayers to be put up for nine days in all the churches of the capital.

Paris, Aug. 2.—About 80 young girls belonging to families in the parish of St. Sulpice met yesterday morning at their church, and repaired from thence in procession to the Church of St. Genevieve, Patroness of Paris, to implore from this Saint, by their prayers, the cessation of the rains which we have had for two months.

Loss to Science.

M. Guyton de Morveau, the celebrated French chemist, died at Paris in January last. He was born at Dijon, in 1737, and educated to the French bar: he held the office of advocate general to the parliament of Dijon for twenty two years. Having a turn for the sciences, and particularly chemistry, Guyton de Morveau in 1776, founded a lectureship on chemistry, mineralogy, and materia medica, and gave the course himself for thirteen years. After publishing his nomenclature, he was invited to Paris, and made a member of the Institute. His most successful discovery was that of fumigating infected places.

The *Journal de Paris* says, that on the 19th ult. there was a fall of stones, or *Aérolites*, as they are called, in a garden at Sternenburg, near Bonn, on the Lower Rhine. One of them, it is said, weighed 100lb; others from 20 to 40. Their fall, which took place in a cherry garden, caused a horrible noise and deep trenches in the earth. The gardener, and several labourers who were at work, both saw and heard them fall; the proprietor, who was in his house with a friend, heard the noise of their fall. The colour of these stones is stated to be green, verging to black; their weight like that of marble; and they resemble the residuum or *scoria* from the iron forge.

Symptoms of Decadence, a l'Angloise.

A French writer draws the conclusion, that England must be very distressed, because, he asserts, bets have latterly been few and trifling at Newmarket and other races. He adds, "*John Bull* must be well nigh ruined when he ceases to wager."

One of the Paris Papers very gravely announces that the Pope has made a representation to the English Government to solicit the abolition of the sale of women.

FRENCH COMMERCE.—The *Moniteur* contains the following recapitulation of the sales which took place at the late great fair at Beaucuire, in the south of France:—

	Goods sold.	Unsold.
Cloths - - -	2,574,600	982,600fr.
Silks and mixed stuffs	600,000	250,000
Silk, cotton, and woollen		
hosiery - - -	640,000	328,000
Linens - - -	6,200,000	3,000,000
Woolens and cottons	3,300,000	110,000
Silk - - -	120,000	60,000
Spices and Druggs -	4,220,000	820,000
Leather - - -	1,800,000	210,000
Iron, copper, lead, tin	480,000	60,000
Merceries and cutlery	1,425,000	925,000
Jewellery and watches	650,000	1,150,000
Building timber - -	250,000	120,000
Cattle - - -	360,000	120,000
Pulse - - -	80,000	

Total, in 1816 22,290,200 8,110,000

In 1815, the sales amounted to 16,089,100 fr. so that there was this year an increase of sales to the amount of 7,210,100 fr. The unsold goods in 1815 amounted to 10,212,600 fr. and are consequently less this year by 2,012,600 fr. This comparative result affords the most flattering expectations of the future. Money was in great plenty, and payments were made with remarkable exactness.

GERMANY.

Commerce increasing.

Hamburg, July 19.—Since the commencement of this month the arrivals of ships in our ports have been extremely numerous, amounting to not less than 200. Among them is the *Cornelia*, Captain Ring, from Canton, the richest vessel that has entered our ports for many years. She brings 8,300 chests of tea, besides many other valuable articles. Her cargo is valued at a million of marks banco.

Near 3,000 ships passed the Sound in the months of April, May, and June.

INUNDATION IN GERMANY.—*Carlsruhe, July 9.*—A letter from Philippsburg of the 7th, contains the following passage:—Last night our rest, which we so much needed, after many days incessant labour to keep the Rhine within its bounds, was disturbed in a distressing manner. The ringing of bells and the sound of cannon as signals of distress, announced the dreadful breach of the dyke where the Saalbach falls into the Rhine. The dawn of day shewed a lake of many hundred acres, where the finest corn-fields and meadows are destroyed by the flood. The distress of the inhabitants, who suffered so much last year by the troops and supplying the magazines is very great. All the neighbouring districts suffer more or less from similar causes.

HUNGARY.

Money, Money,—useless!

A Jew, of the name Biedermann, died lately at Pesth, who has left a property of eight millions of florins, which he acquired chiefly by contracts; twenty years ago he went from house to house with a bundle at his back. He offered a physician of Vienna, Dr. Frank, half a million to prolong his life, but the inflammation could not be stopped.

ITALY.

Attractive offers, in vain.

Rome, July 10.—The Portuguese Ambassador has obtained permission from our government to make known the advantages which the Court of the Brazils holds out to artists, savans, and in short, all

those who exercise useful professions, and who might wish to proceed to the Brazils. Hitherto, however, no one has been tempted to accept these brilliant offers.

Mendicity Reports: Beggars: nombres of

The number of beggars and other poor, supported by alms, in the Roman states, particularly at Rome, is stated to amount to 37,048 natives, and 5,750 foreigners.

His Holiness the Pope has adopted a very summary mode for putting an end to mendicity in Rome. Every beggar found begging in the streets is ordered to be taken up, and sent to the house of correction for the first offence; and if guilty of a repetition of the offence, such beggar is to be banished, or kept to hard labour.

Costly Offerings to the Church.

Rome, July 16.—Donna Isabella de Castanara has made an offering to his Holiness of a statue of St. Peter, in silver, weighing 400 ounces. Several Spanish noblemen have renewed their homage to the Holy See by sending considerable presents in silver candlesticks, silver statues, and lamps silver gilt.

Talent injurious to the owner.

A ventriloquist has been banished from the States of Parma for some unlucky specimens of his Art. Following a funeral procession to Plaisance, he heard the bearer of the Cross ask on which side he should turn, the procession having arrived at a cross way. The Ventriloquist, imitating the voice of the deceased, said, "When I was alive I went on the side where we are." These words spread terror amongst the people present, every one fled, and the dead was left alone. In another instance, under the portico where wheat is sold, there is a provisional prison destined for those who disturb the market. The Ventriloquist sent forth cries as of those of a poor prisoner torn by a mad cat. All the inhabitants of the town, together with the Gendarmerie, and the troops of the Corps de Garde, in consequence assembled, when the trick was discovered, and the Ventriloquist arrested.

NORWAY.

A national bank is to be forthwith established in Norway, with a capital of between two and three millions.

PORTUGAL.

Plan for preventing Contagion.

J. Barrow, Esq. lately communicated a paper on the means of arresting or destroying the contagion of the plague, by Dr. Bernardo Antonio Gomez. The Por-

tuguese government being anxious to prevent the plague from entering Portugal, encouraged Dr. Gomez to make some experiments, chiefly with the view of ascertaining whether the common methods of fumigating letters, or immersing them in vinegar, if received from countries where the plague was supposed to exist, were sufficient to destroy any contagious matter which might adhere to them. Dr. G. proceeded to examine the effects of fumigating a sealed letter with chlorine, having first made two or three longitudinal cuts in it; and the result proved that such fumigation must be perfectly sufficient, as every part of the letter retained the odour of the gas, which was even stronger a day or two after than at the time. He next made some experiments with vinegar, which, as well as the chlorine, changed the colour of the ink. He related the result of more than twenty-two experiments made with sulphuric, muriatic, and nitric acids, with burning sulphur and nitre together, &c. In order to ascertain the effects of these different acids, he caused letters to be impregnated with the odour of putrid flesh, which he found that they expelled completely; but the chlorine he considered as the best and most efficacious of these applications, even should the letters not be cut or perforated. The fumigating process of Guyton de Morveau he found the most convenient. But in cases of letters coming from parts where the plague actually exists, he considers it proper, to make either cuts or punctures in the letters.

RUSSIA.

Extraordinary dry Weather.

It is a circumstance deserving of notice, that while there has been so much rain in the south of Europe, there has been a long series of dry weather in the north-east. A letter from St. Petersburg, dated July 10, says, "For these four weeks past we have had a continued drought. It is long since we have had in the north such an uninterrupted series of dry weather. At Riga and Dantzic public prayers were put up to implore rain."

We learn from St. Petersburg, that about the middle of July a new Exchange for merchants was to be opened in that capital. Its foundation was laid in 1805, and it is said to be a very fine building.

Southern Russia flourishing.

Odessa continues yearly to flourish, and that port will become as important for the commerce of the southern provinces of the empire, as this is for the trade of the northern. Up to the 28th of June 498 ships had entered Odessa, bringing merchandize to

the value of 1½ million of rubles, besides a very large quantity of specie. During the same period there sailed 246 ships, laden with Russian produce to the amount of 15,220,000 rubles, including above 450,000 tschetverts of wheat. Odessa at present contains 35,500 inhabitants, and seven churches.

SANDWICH ISLANDS: SOUTH SEA.

We have repeatedly called the attention of our readers to the new Emperor rising up over the Sandwich islands: a maritime power! to send, perhaps, its flag, before long, to the port of London. As he can navigate to China, he may, ere long, navigate the globe. His progress in power is wonderful: his progress in civilization follows with great rapidity. There wants nothing to confirm it but the introduction of Christianity; and that, as appears from the following article, is on the point of being realized. That article is from an American paper; and should these youths accomplish the purpose in their native islands, it will, no doubt, greatly promote the American interest among their population.

Extract of a letter from China.

Another new trading power, which for some years has been in communication with China, must not be overlooked: it is Australasia. The King of Owyhee (where Cook lost his life), a very enterprising man, has brought all the Sandwich islands under his dominion, the English have there introduced manners and language, and a considerable number of English and American sailors have entered his service with peculiar advantages. He purchased some ships from the Americans, and after their model has built others at Owyhee: he is now actually employed in forming a small navy. With his merchant ships he drives a profitable trade to China, by bringing peltry from Codiak to Juakao, and receiving Chinese produce in return. By means of this intercourse, for which his insular empire is so favourably situated, as well as by the frequent visits of English and American ships, a wonderful change has taken place in the Sandwich isles.

Indian Missionaries.

Four young natives of Owyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the same where Captain Cook was killed, are now at Morris Academy, in Litchfield, Connecticut, receiving an education to fit them for religious missionaries to their native country. Two of them, at the age of 16 and 14 years, came to this country ten years ago; a third

arrived six years since, and another has since joined them. One of them has had the benefit of instruction at the Theological Institution in Andover; and he is now employed in translating a part of the New Testament into the Owhyhee language, and by his aid also an Owhyhee grammar has been formed.

SPAIN.

Spanish industry promoted.

Barcelona, July 14.—A deputation has gone from this city, to pray his Majesty to prevent the introduction of English merchandise, which destroys Spanish industry, and produces nothing to the revenue, because the custom-house officers are easily corrupted by the English traders.

With the same view of favouring Spanish industry, an order has been issued to prevent the entrance of foreign artisans in matters of luxury and fashion. In consequence of this, several Frenchmen, who lately presented themselves at the pass of Junquera, were refused admission on this very ground.

Restoration made to the Jesuits.

Madrid, July 6.—The King has issued an order, in which he declares, that "wishing the re-establishment of the company of Jesus (alias Jesuits) to be effected as speedily as possible, for the spiritual and temporal benefit of my kingdoms, it is my sovereign will that the houses, colleges, churches, hospitals, funds, and rents of which it was deprived by the decree of its suppression, and which still exist, be all restored to it, &c."

Education of Youth.

Madrid, July 20.—Our King has lately issued a long decree, in which, after lamenting the corruption of morals and doctrines produced by the late war in Spain, he announces that some of the monks would in future be employed in the education of youth. He states also that he had obtained permission from the Pope, that some of the nuns in convents might, apart from their convent devotions, be employed in the education of females.

Fine Arts : Performances restored.

Madrid, July 23.—The Monuments of the Fine Arts and Sciences, of which the French stripped Spain during the time of their domination, are returned to Madrid. We have thus the satisfaction of seeing restored to our Museums those precious objects which it was supposed had been embarked on board a Dutch frigate for England, according to some Journalists, enemies of the glory and generosity of Lord Wellington,

whose name will be ever held in esteem by all true Spaniards.

SWITZERLAND.

Destructive Earthquake.

By an earthquake, July 3d, in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland: a precipice, was thrown down, which covered about a quarter of a league, in space, and the river, suddenly stopped in its course, formed a lake, which covered the country: the waters have been drawn off; but several persons perished by the disaster.

Extensive Inundations.

Lausanne, July 16.—In the environs of Nidau the inundations continue. The total loss of pasturage destroyed is valued at sufficient for 342 head of cattle and 260 horses, reckoned at 13,964 francs (about 600l.) besides a loss in potatoes and other productions, which have turned rotten, of 6000 francs (250l.) Nidau exhibits a sad picture. The overflowing of the Thiele, augmented by the flood of the Aar, reached the town, and its streets were filled with water. Many families were forced to quit their houses. In Oberland, near Frutigen, every thing was covered with snow, in the beginning of July! Forage falls short. Some have given their cattle barley, others have been obliged to feed their emaciated cows with their own milk. Many have been killed, or they would have perished for want of subsistence. All the inhabitants of the banks of the Lakes of Bienné, Murat, and Neuchatel, have sustained great damage. The suburbs of Bienné, Neureville, Landeron, Cerlier, and Saint Jean, have suffered. All the plains are under water, and it is with difficulty that the course of the rivers is traced. The single village of Landeron calculates its losses at more than 24,000 francs (1000l.)

TURKEY.

Presents to an English Princess.

The Princess of Wales, during her stay at Pera (Constantinople) received some magnificent presents, consisting of India shawls and stuffs, perfumes, and a magnificent diamond pin. She proceeded from Constantinople to Brussa, the ancient capital of the Ottoman empire in Asia. From thence she repairs to Jerusalem and Egypt.

Modern Martyr.

On the 11th of May, a youth, 18 years of age, of the Greek nation, died an heroic death at Constantinople. This youth, who lived at Curutshesene, on the channel of Constantinople, had, at an unfortunate moment, gone over to the Mahometan

Religion, but soon repented of this step, and returned into the pale of the old Greek church. He was summoned before the Grand Vizier, who upbraided him with religious perjury. On his replying that he was born a Christian, and resolved so to die, he was conducted to the Istambol Effendi (Judge of Constantinople) to be again instructed by him in the Mahometan Religion; but he declined being instructed, and even went so far as to advise the Judge to turn Christian himself; he was upon this beheaded on the 11th of May.

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

The following address not only contains such just views of a proper system of taxation, but also, is expressed with so much candour and steadiness, that we cannot but commend it to the notice of our readers. It must be obvious to all, that foreign statesmen have the same right, and are impelled by the same duty, to protect their own people, to select the least burdensome articles for taxation, and to promote every improvement, in Arts and Manufactures, as those in England, or any other country, have. The authors of this representation felt their duty; and this paper is a proof of it.

THE HAGUE, AUG. 9.

The following address from the Provincial States of Liege to the Second Chamber of the States General, is of considerable interest in a financial view, as well as in regard to the manufactures of the Belgian provinces.

"High and Mighty Lords—At the moment when the attention of the States-General is called to the organization of the system of taxes; at the moment when the King submits to your deliberation the plans of his ministry on this important and delicate branch of the administration, it becomes the duty of those whom his Majesty has called to form the provincial states, to present to you the tribute of their meditations, to reveal to you their anxieties, and make known to you the wishes of the people. This duty is also one of the most important constitutional functions of the provincial states; and by fulfilling it, we think that we reply to the confidence of his Majesty. The truth—of all the respects that can be paid to him—is that to which he attaches the most value, that which is most pleasing to his heart.

"We are impressed with the necessity of supplying the wants of the state, and we will invariably set the example of sacrifices; but, in order that the debt of citizens towards the country may be paid without complaints, it is necessary that the natural order of taxation be observed, and that their repartition be made among all the members of the state with that equality, without which there can be no justice. It is in this branch especially that government must show itself the common father of the citizens, and endeavour to convince them, that living under the same laws, they are entitled to the same advantages.

"There are, on the subject of taxation, a small number of simple ideas, of fundamental principles, which cannot be departed from without the greatest inconveniences. Thus, foreign products should be taxed in preference to native products; objects of luxury or mere convenience, before those of the first necessity; and also while that which enters into domestic consumption may be reached by taxation, articles of export and the aliment of industry should be exempted; this is the sole means of obtaining a favourable balance. The question now suggests itself, is the plan of the ministry conformable to these ideas and principles? It is proposed to subject salt to a duty of more than 3 florins per 100lb.; beer, to a tax amounting to 1 florin 14 sous per hectolitre; wine, to a tax of 24 florins per cask; foreign spirits to 40 florins, and home-made spirits to about 53 florins per cask; while tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa, and other foreign colonial produce, will be nearly exempt from duty.

"Such a system appears to us to be subversive of all confidence, pernicious to agriculture and to commerce; it appears to us calculated to cherish a fatal rivalry, to enchain industry, and render our soil and our industry tributary to foreigners. In the first place, it presses particularly on the consumption of some of the provinces of the kingdom, while others are nearly exempted from it. In a country of a certain extent, consumption varies according to modes and usages: the science of legislation consists in properly weighing these subjects—in taxing articles in such way that equality may be maintained, and so that the difference in the wants of the inhabitants should not be the cause of exemption to some, and of surcharge to others. Beer is an article of general use in the southern provinces; tea is chiefly consumed in the northern provinces: why, then, not establish a balance, by taxing tea and beer in the same proportion in relation

to their value? Why not rather turn over to colonial produce, which we have been accustomed to purchase at so high a price, a portion of those exorbitant duties, with which beer, salt, and other articles of the first necessity, are loaded in the plan of the ministers? Why should tobacco, an article of which the use is purely the creature of habit and of no necessity, obtain an exemption which nothing can justify?

"The reporter of the plan of taxation was unable to dissemble, that it would be proper to favour the use of beer, a wholesome beverage, and little calculated to engender excess of drunkenness: how happens it, then, that by the side of this judicious observation, a regulation is placed which raises the tax on beer to more than 50 per cent. of its medium value in our provinces? Is this what is called a favour? This duty is exorbitant, as well as those on other articles: it is so to such a degree, that the result will deceive the hopes of those who propose it: it will absolutely put an end to the manufacture of beer in country parts, where the existing duty, though much smaller, has already greatly diminished it.

"Wine is taxed at 40 per cent. of its medium value; the geneva of the country at cent. per cent. of its ordinary price. The proposal of such severe taxes can only be accounted for from a total oversight of a great number of articles of consumption less necessary to life; the only object seems to be to concentrate taxation, instead of extending it, and rendering it common to all. But at least, foreign spirits ought not to have been spared, nor to have received any advantage in the competition that was inevitable; they are, however, less taxed by a quarter in the plan; and the geneva manufactured in countries bordering on the kingdom, being admissible as foreign spirits, the home distillers, so useful to our agriculture, are threatened with sudden and disastrous decline.

"It is proposed, contrary to the example of all foreign states, and particularly that of England, to impose a duty on coals, which would cause a rapid decline of our manufactures. Reclamations have been made against it on all sides: but the province of Liege must especially dread the calamities which would be the result of this impost. The manufactures of cloths, of nails, of arms, and of iron in general, those of alum, copper, and zinc, constitute not only the wealth, but the very existence of our province; and all these forges, all these manufactures, depend on the use of coal. The price of that fuel being aug-

mented (and such would be the effect of the proposed impost) all balance would be broken, and a superiority would be given to foreigners. The kingdom, surrounded by industrious provinces, would see its manufacturing capitals pass into their hands, and a ruinous importation would be substituted for what is at present a matter of lucrative export. This oversight of the highest interests is inconceivable in an age when the competition of industry is become one of the essential branches of policy, and when the genius of man has been applied so successfully to repair the deficiencies of nature or the disadvantages of position. England makes perpetual efforts to supply, by the improvement of the mechanic arts, what its soil and its population refuse to it; coal, by means of its steam engines, has become the almost universal mover of its manufactures. And shall the Netherlands voluntarily deprive itself of the resources presented to its industry by the easy extraction and the low price of coal? An idea so fatal can only proceed from a mistaken appreciation of the importance of manufactures in the southern provinces. If Holland, Zealand, Friesland, derive their opulence from commerce and navigation, the province of Liege and some others of Belgium owe their prosperity to their manufacturing industry.

"These two interests are entitled to equal protection, because they are equally valuable to the state: with this difference, however, that maritime commerce must be always precarious so long as there exists a nation the sovereign of the seas; while our manufactures, founded on the resources of our territory, and the industry of its inhabitants, present a much more solid basis.

"These painful truths are extorted from us by a sense of duty, by a knowledge of the wants of the people, by a wish to prevent the calamities which a bad system must engender, and especially by the necessity of establishing the kingdom on the basis of a frank and disinterested union. This union can only be established and maintained by an equal repartition of public burdens: jealousy disturbs families, desolates cities, and saps the foundation on which the safety of the State reposes. The union of all the subjects is the true guarantee of the prosperity of nations."

* * * It may be presumed, that this address could not fail of meeting with an attention from the Superiors of the State, which is always due to remonstrances fairly reasoned, and respectfully expressed.

AID OF THE LABOURING POOR.

The following paper intended to promote purposes of the greatest Benevolence, cannot but prove interesting. The Committee has already directed distributions in some places.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF AND BENEFIT OF THE MANUFACTURING AND LABOURING POOR cannot but entertain a confident persuasion, that this renewed appeal to the approved liberality of the Public will find its complete justification in the existing distresses of the Country. It can scarcely however be necessary for them to declare, that they never entertained the presumptuous hope, that to evils so great and various, any exertions they could make would afford an adequate remedy. But, besides, that inability to relieve the whole of any given measure of distress can never be admitted to be a sufficient justification for not affording relief to the utmost amount in which it can possibly be administered; the greatness of any distress, to the honour of British feeling, has commonly had the effect of stimulating the efforts of benevolence, instead of producing despair and consequent inaction. The Committee are happy to have it also in their power to state, that, in administering the contributions formerly committed to their management, it was abundantly proved, that funds manifestly disproportionate to the extent of the distress, might be productive of a far greater measure of benefit, than the most sanguine expectations had originally ventured to anticipate.

Still more—Experience soon convinced them that it was not only on pecuniary contributions that they were to rest their hopes of benefiting their fellow-subjects; on the contrary, they found, and they owe it alike to the Public and to themselves to make the declaration, that they should often serve their Country most effectually, by cheering the despondency and aiding the efforts of benevolent individuals in the distressed districts, who had till then remained inactive, from diffidence of their own powers; but who, when thus encouraged, set themselves in earnest to the important work of investigating the circumstances of their several districts, and of ascertaining and carrying into execution the most advisable methods of relieving the existing distress.

Under these impressions the Committee now confidently and earnestly appeal to the public liberality.—In many of our great towns and populous districts Committees for the Relief of the Poor have been already formed, and when once it shall become ge-

nerally known that an Association has been set on foot in the Metropolis for the purpose of aiding the endeavours of the Country, many benevolent individuals will doubtless come forward in other districts, in which, without some more effectual means of relief than they possessed within themselves, the attempt to relieve the existing distress may have been deemed unavailing. With these benevolent men the London Committee, so far as its funds may enable them, will be happy to co-operate, acting in general on the principle of proportioning their assistance to the exertions made in the neighbourhood for its own benefit.

The Committee will be especially disposed to communicate with the Magistrates, Clergy, and Vestries of the Country, and while the Institution formed in the Metropolis will become the general depository for the subscriptions of all those, however widely dispersed in point of residence, who may wish to contribute towards the relief of their suffering countrymen, the local Associations will be most competent, both to ascertain, and relieve, the local difficulties and distresses of their several districts; not merely from being more intimately acquainted with their different circumstances, but also because, from knowing the characters and conduct of families and individuals, they will be able to direct their chief attention to the more industrious and deserving members of the community.

With respect to the best modes of administering relief to the existing distress, the Committee think it unnecessary to enter into particulars. The varying wants and circumstances of different districts will best prescribe the course to be pursued.

It is undeniable that the want of employment is one of the most pressing evils of the present period. The Committee have therefore heard with no small pleasure, that many Masters, who had numerous bodies of Workmen in their service, have judiciously, as well as most humanely, continued to employ them all at moderate work, rather than a reduced number of hands in full occupation.

Again—It can scarcely be necessary for the Committee earnestly to recommend a general attention to all practicable means of providing new labour, of a beneficial kind, for those, whose labour is become redundant in its ordinary employment. In many districts it is probable, that an accurate inquiry might suggest various agricultural, and other improvements, and works of general utility; to which, in the actual circumstances of the country, such

labour might be directed, both with present and permanent advantage ; and it can scarcely be necessary to declare, that in cases of this nature, it will afford peculiar satisfaction to the Committee, not only by their funds, so far as their resources will allow, but also, by their established connections and correspondencies, to forward the accomplishment of such useful undertakings. On the whole, the Committee are persuaded, that the liberality of the Public, judiciously applied, in aid of such plans as shall be locally adopted, may produce extensive and beneficial effects, in multiplying the occupations, supplying the wants, and diminishing the sufferings of their fellow-subjects during the present severe pressure.

On these grounds the Committee now confidently appeal to the known benevolence of the Public, and venture to request that the desired assistance may be granted with that distinguished liberality which has often relieved the sufferers of other nations, and with that promptitude which the present exigency so urgently requires.

At the General Meeting, at the City of London Tavern, His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Chair :

RESOLVED,

THAT there do at this moment exist a stagnation of employment, and a revulsion of trade, deeply affecting the situation of many parts of the community, and producing many instances of great local distress.

THAT from the experienced Generosity of the British Nation, it may be confidently expected that those, who are able to afford the means of relief to their fellow-subjects, will contribute their utmost endeavours to remedy, or alleviate, the sufferings of those who are particularly distressed.

THAT although it be obviously impossible for any association of individuals to attempt the general relief of difficulties affecting so large a proportion of the public, yet that it has been proved by the experience of this Association that most important and extensive Benefits may be derived from the co-operation and correspondence of a Society in the Metropolis, encouraging the efforts of those benevolent individuals who may be disposed to associate themselves in different districts for the relief of their several neighbourhoods.

THAT a subscription be immediately opened, and contributions generally solicited for carrying into effect the objects of this Association.

THAT subscribers of one hundred pounds and upwards be added to the Committee of the Association for the Relief of the Manufacturing and Labouring Poor ; that the said Committee have full power to add to its number ; and to form Sub-Committees for correspondence or other purposes.

THAT all the Bankers of London and Westminster be requested to receive Subscriptions for the Fund.

THAT His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK be humbly requested to accept the grateful thanks of this Assembly for taking the chair on the present occasion.

W. G. CARTER,
Temple Chambers, London.

National Register : BRITISH.

" Windsor Castle, Aug. 3.

" His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has in general been very tranquil during the last month ; but there is no change in his Majesty's disorder."

(Signed as usual.)

The following Official Circular is now issuing from the War-Office:—

" It appearing that Regimental Agents have declined paying to the Representatives of deceased Officers the balance due to the Officers at the time of their death, except upon Letters of Administration, taken out within the See of Canterbury, I am to apprise you, that such balances, if remitted to you from abroad, may be paid under Administration taken out in any part of the United Kingdom.

(Signed) " PALMERSTON."

Addressed " To Agents."

At a late Council an order was agreed upon to be issued, sanctioning the new coinage : also orders for new seals for the Colonies, in consequence of the late addition to the Hanoverian arms.

An order was received on Wednesday, June 31, at Woolwich, for 836 pieces of ordnance to be shipped for Canada. Conveyance for these, and some other stores, has been advertised for, in the following Notice issued from the Transport Board :

" Transport Office, July 31, 1816.—Wanted conveyance of the under-mentioned stores, viz. 5,200 tons of ordnance stores to Canada.

" Tenders to be received on Saturday, the 2d of August next."

This intelligence excited a considerable sensation in the city, in which it was considered as bearing an hostile aspect.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT ON TYTHES.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to enable ecclesiastical proprietors of tithes to grant leases thereof, so as to bind their successors under due regulations.

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee that the term of such leases should not exceed fourteen years.

3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such leases should only be granted with previous consent of the patron and the Bishop of the diocese.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the consent of the Bishop should not be given until he has been furnished with a certificate upon oath, by a competent surveyor to be named by such Bishop, and to be paid by the contracting parties, that the tithe rent or composition proposed, is a fair and just equivalent for the tithes so to be leased during the term to be granted.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such leases should only be granted to the proprietors of the land.

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in any new law to be enacted for this purpose, it would be expedient to define who should be considered the proprietors of the land for the purpose of taking such leases.

7. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the leases to such proprietors of lands should be appurtenant to, and run with the land in the nature of a real covenant, and that the occupier under leases now existing shall have the option and the right, on a notice within a year after the date of the lease of the tithes, of retaining the tithes during the continuance of his lease in the land, on payment to the lessee of the tithe rent, or a just portion thereof.

8. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in case of a voidance of the living, by death or otherwise, a proportion of the rent should be paid to the incumbent, or his representative, up to the time of such voidance.

9. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the said tithe rent or composition should be recoverable by distress, as if the same were a rent charge upon the lands; and that the lessee of the tithes shall have a remedy by distress, against the occupier agreeing to retain the tithe.

10. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the tithe proprietor should have the option of avoiding the lease, in case the tithe rent be in arrear for three calendar months, after notice in writing demanding the same from the lessee, and

the rent not paid, nor sufficient distress found upon the premises.

11. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the tithe proprietor should not be restricted from recovering the tithe rent or composition by due course of law, in the same manner as he may now recover the value of or composition for tithes, where subtracted.

12. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a general form of a lease or grant should be framed; and that no stamp duty should be payable on such lease or grant, unless the tithe rent or composition exceed pounds a year.

13. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the lay owners of inappropriate tithes, being tenants for life and for years, determinable on a life or lives, or tenants in tail or tenants in fee, subject to be determined by executory devise or shifting use, have the like power of leasing such tithes for any term not exceeding 14 years.

14. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a like power be given to all corporate bodies, whether lay or spiritual, being owners of inappropriate tithes.

15. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no lease shall be valid to bind the successor, reversioner, or remainder man, where any other consideration is given than the annual tithe rent or composition declared in such lease.

16. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the power of leasing tithes, as it at present by law exists, should not be taken away or diminished.

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FINANCES.

The permanent Taxes for the week ending August 2, 1816, exceeded those in the corresponding week of 1815 by £1,074; but the amount in the whole quarter ending August 2, 1816, was less than that of the corresponding quarter, in 1815, by £154,451; the decrease in the War Taxes in the period ending Aug. 2, last, has been nearly £1,200,000, which arises from the abolition of the *Income Tax* and of the *War Malt Tax*.

By an Act of the last Session of Parliament chap. 58, a penalty of 200*l.* is imposed on any brewer using sugar, or any ingredient whatever, but malt and hops, in the process of brewing. A penalty of 500*l.* is also imposed upon druggists, or any person whatever, selling to a brewer any ingredient of any kind, to be used in the process of brewing.

Erratum. p. 864. line 13, for every bushel of malt, read quarter.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Berri has subscribed 200*l.* to the fund for the relief of the distressed poor in England, with an intimation that he will give a monthly contribution of 50*l.* till the spring. This is a very noble and princely donation, and has justly claimed general approbation, and shows a generosity of disposition which may counterbalance a multitude of those foibles which, perhaps falsely, have been ascribed to his Royal Highness.

Enormous French Mortar.

It must be in the recollection of most of our readers, that the French generals used, at the siege of Cadiz, mortars of a larger size than were ever before seen; being unfit for the purpose of throwing shells, the shot were filled with lead; when it was found they carried a distance of three miles over the bay into Fort St. Mary. One of these mortars, which weighs 1300 cwt. was brought to England, and lodged in the arsenal at Woolwich, where a model of it was made and sent to the Prince Regent. The exhibition of this extraordinary instrument of war has been delayed till a suitable bed of brass was made for it to be placed in: this has recently been completed, with appropriate military and national devices. After due consideration it has been resolved to place this extraordinary instrument of war on the parade in St. James's-park, near the iron railing, exactly opposite the centre arch or carriage way of the Horse Guards.

It was opened to public view during the salute fired in honour of the Prince Regent's birth-day, on the twelfth of August; and has since that time been visited by great numbers of people.

Hoarders of Silver.

The wife of one of the Church-wardens of Monmouth was lately thrown into consternation, on being informed that the silver in general circulation was mostly of a spurious nature, and would not be taken at the Mint in exchange for the new coin: the fear of a great loss induced her to communicate a secret she had long kept, that by saving and hoarding of shillings she had accumulated the amount of £300.

A shopkeeper and neighbour of hers found also, upon the like report, upwards of £100 in silver, although both had frequently been unwilling to accommodate their customers with change, expressing, in loud terms, their wonder what was gone with all the silver, and their apprehensions that, like the gold, it would never return again. There are instances of servants, also, who, unable to

get gold, and fearful of keeping the banker's notes, have got all their little savings in silver.

The Weather.—One of the Correspondents of a Bath Paper gives from the Memorandum Book of an ancestor, the following record of a harvest, the earliest, perhaps, ever known in this country:—

"In the year 1718, being the 4th year of King George, it so came to pass by the seasonableness of the weather that wheat was reapt at Saltford, near Bath, on the 10th day of July, and much more about Bath, 5 or 4 day after, which was what I never knew in all my life, who am now in the 75th year of my age.

ANTHONY ELKINGTON."

STEAM BOATS.—An excellent idea has been suggested, to make the powers of steam safer and more available—namely, to construct a compact vessel to contain nothing else but the steam engine and apparatus, and accommodation for two men to work it—this vessel, to be called a steam dragger, acting like a team of horses on the water, to be hired out and employed in dragging vessels of any size up and down rivers, out of harbours and bays, when land-locked.

CLOTH.—It is a circumstance deserving remark, that although the price of wool has fallen to what it was nearly twenty years ago, and the manufacturers are not able to give employment to their workmen, yet the sellers of cloth and the tailors in general, keep up their prices as if the article remained at the prices it brought six years ago.

Lord Mayor's Excursion.

The Lord Mayor of London arrived at South End, on his route for Rochester. Four hundred tickets had been issued; and about 200 gentlemen and ladies sat down to an excellent dinner at the Royal Hotel; and in the evening there was a most splendid ball, and the dancing was kept up until six o'clock the following morning. On coming ashore, the Lord Mayor's trunk, with all his apparel, was missing, but it was shortly afterwards picked up at sea; a lady, in his Lordship's suite, was less fortunate; a box, with elegant dresses, jewels, &c. was washed overboard, and lost.

A Society is forming at Deal, to be called "The Fisherman's Friends," for the purpose of curing herrings, according to the Dutch method, for home and foreign consumption.

As much salmon arrived, in one or two days of last week, at Billingsgate, from Leith and other places, as, at only 4*d.* per

lb. would sell for 10,000l.—Salmon was sold in Thames street at 2½d per lb. to carry round the country.

PILCHARD FISHERY.—Many shoals of fish have appeared along the Cornish coast, but hitherto with only partial success to the fishermen. In the present dearth of employment, it is most desirable that these fisheries should be prosecuted to the utmost extent, not only from the healthful food they afford to the lower classes, but the advantages given to various tradesmen in providing the necessary articles for carrying them on.

In the night of Monday week, the *Flora* of London, which had just taken in her cargo from Nesham and Co.'s staiths, at Sunderland, blew up with a terrible explosion. The deck-beams were broken, and the decks completely torn up, with considerable other damage. This accident is supposed to have been occasioned by a boy going between decks with a lighted candle, by which some carburetted hydrogen gas, arising from the inflammable state of the coal, was ignited.

A party of Gentlemen, consisting of the principal inhabitants of Burslem, and its vicinity, dined together on the 26 ult. in commemoration of cutting the first clod of the Grand Trunk Canal, by the late Josiah Wedgwood, Esq. being the 50th or jubilee year of that event. Enoch Wood, Esq. was called to the Chair, and in the course of the evening addressed the company in a very eloquent speech, containing much curious and interesting information on the subject of earthen-ware; he exhibited several specimens, the production of different periods within the last 150 years, which he had selected from his Cabinet of Antiquities, and which afforded much gratification to the company.

Sporting.—The wet season is said to have been very destructive to the broods of partridges; but those of moor game have flourished, and are in great abundance. The pheasants, rabbits, and hares, have all bred well, and the different rabbit warrens were never known to shew a more abundant stock.

The operations of the Inclosure Act are making rapid progress on the Forest of Delamere, in Cheshire; immense numbers of oak, and other forest trees, are already planted—farm houses are erecting—and the walls of the new parish church are rising some feet from the foundation. A considerable quantity of the inclosed land is laid down in wheat, oats, barley, turnips, clover, &c. and thus, in a few years,

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we may hope to see that lately dreary tract clothed in the green livery of the woods, and luxuriant fields of corn growing where once appeared the bog and mire. The roads are greatly improved.

Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.

A very interesting scene took place on the 17th July, in the consecration of a chapel built in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire through the exertions of the Rev. J. M. Procter, who, after labouring amongst the poor miners and colliers for 14 years, has the satisfaction of seeing his unwearied assiduity blessed in an established Church—the first place of worship ever known in that large tract of extra-parochial land. The sacrifices which have been made for the attainment of this national object, though many, were borne with the utmost cheerfulness.

Chepstow Bridge was opened on the 24th ult. amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators. The foundation stone was laid on the 13th of April, 1815; and the work has been completed in a period of less than fifteen months and a half.

White Clover.

Lately Sir Wm. Rowley, Bart. M. P. and many other agricultural gentlemen from Suffolk and Essex, visited Little Horkley Hall, near Colchester, to view Mr. Gosling's new and beautiful species of White Clover (now standing for seed) which, after a perseverance of 15 years' cultivation, he has at length brought to perfection. The crop is very abundant, and justly claims general approbation. Mr. Gosling has received the thanks of the Board of Agriculture.

A lioness, belonging to Messrs. Gillam and Atkins's collection of wild beasts, lately, at Kettering, whelped three males and one female.

SCOTLAND.

Earthquake,

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, Aug. 13, a violent shock was felt in Scotland, extending from Inverness, through Forres to Aberdeen, and thence to Perth, slightly at Glasgow, and more slightly at Edinburgh and Leith. The accounts vary as to the duration: one from Aberdeen says, it lasted six seconds; from Forres, 20 seconds; at Inverness, the concussion lasted a minute, and there it was most violent.

The walls of houses could be observed to shake, and alarmed the people very much. The streets were crowded to excess; every person hurrying to the fields. On going out, a glow of heat was very sensibly felt.

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resembling that on approaching a baker's oven. The appearance of the atmosphere was calm and serene, and nothing could be noticed that indicated a convulsion of this nature. No serious accident happened here; several chimnies have been thrown down, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Perth, Aug. 15.—The effects of the shocks were in some places so violent, as to shake the windows, and cause a rattling noise among the slates. Persons in bed felt a sensible agitation, or rather concussion in an upward direction; and if the bed happened to be in contact with the wall, a lateral shock was also felt. In some houses, the chairs and tables were moved backwards and forwards, and even the bells began to ring.—Birds in cages were thrown down from the sticks on which they were perched, and exhibited evident signs of fear. A hollow rumbling noise was heard by different individuals, which seemed to die away in the west. The air at the time was clear and serene. Similar effects were perceived, about the same time, at Dunkeld, in the Carse of Gowrie, and Strathearn.

Dornoch, Aug. 14.—"The arches of the mound fell yesterday about three o'clock by the shock of an earthquake, which never happened in this country before. The mound above alluded to was lately thrown across the Little Ferry, the boundary betwixt the parishes of Dornoch and Golspie, in the county of Sutherland, about three miles from the mouth of the Frith. This mound consisted of three arches at the north end, and was rather more than half a mile in length."

Cowhouse: exemplary.

In Glasgow, one of the curiosities shown to strangers, and one of the greatest curiosities in Britain, is a cow-house, set up on his own plan by a Mr. Buchanan, an old but a very skilful and successful master weaver. In this cow-house are kept constantly about 300 cows in the neatest, most cleanly, and healthy order. The house (one room) is a square building, the roof supported in the centre by iron pillars. The floor is boarded, washed clean and sanded. Small long stages, about a foot above the floor, are erected, each containing perhaps about twenty cows. These stages are just as wide as the cow is long, and behind the cow is a trough to carry away what falls from it. They are kept two and two together, are fed regularly with grass of some kind, and watered; women attend upon them and groom them as men do horses, but during the nine months they are in milk they change their situation. They live upon six square feet each, yet their

skins are always sleek and silky—they are fat and beautiful. The moment they become dry they are sold to the butcher, for whom they are highly fit. The owner has a man or two travelling about the country purchasing new ones, coming into milk; the owner, too, keeps a farm, which the cows' manure enables him to dress well. In this way the business goes on like clock-work, it being but secondary to his weaving trade, and has gone on for eight years—no bustle, no confusion; and he sells his grass milk for half the price the Londoners sell their nauseous mixture, though land is dearer around Glasgow than around London.

IRELAND.

Religious Institution.

"The Hibernian Bible Society has upwards of sixty branches in different parts of Ireland, and circulates bibles and testaments only. The Primate (the Archbishop of Armagh) is Patron of the Society; he has been a most steady friend and a liberal contributor to it. The Sunday School Society for Ireland affords assistance to 350 schools, containing 38,598 children; and is patronised by the Lady Lieutenant (the Duchess of Dorset), and by the most respectable characters in Ireland. The Hibernian Society has established a great number of schools, chiefly in the counties where Roman Catholics abound, and affords daily instruction to near 19,000 children.—The association for discountenancing vice, and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion, distributes bibles, testaments, religious tracts, and prayer-books; affords aid to parochial schools, and grants premiums to children, for good answering in the truths of religion and scripture history. This association is supported by the whole body of the Clergy, and has had a very extensive and beneficial operation in Ireland."

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. V. *Military Interference; Army Estimates; Buonaparte's Detention, &c.*

House of Lords.

April 5. Conversation on the subject of impediments to the public passing in the streets, occasioned by the military placed to secure the streets along which company was proceeding to Court. The Earl of Essex and Lord Milton had been stopped in Pall-mall by one of the Life Guards, who refused to give his name, or that of his officers: no civil officer was at hand. After much discussion, in both Houses, the affair ended by a promise of the Home Secretary of State, that, in future, whenever the military were employed

on occasions of parade, a magistrate should be in attendance close at hand.

Reduced Army Estimates.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying for copies of amended Army Estimates (already produced in another assembly). He adverted to the numerous petitions, praying for relief from the burden of a too extensive army. He stated the diminishing national revenue. He understood some reductions were effected: in the staff, about 80,000*l*. The recruiting service might now be dispensed with, as might many other items.

Earl Bathurst did not oppose the motion, as Ministers hoped to make still more considerable retrenchments in the course of the year.

Marquis Wellesley enlarged on the general topic, he congratulated the people that they had so long borne the burdens of the war; but were they to bear it for ever? The great source of their sufferings was lavish expenditure in public establishments. One great source of this was the army. The whole wanted revising; the staff, the composition, and structure of the army, and the amount of force to be maintained in time of peace. It was said, that the army, in 1792, was reduced too low; so that, at the sudden breaking out of war, we had no troops to meet the exigency; but, he now saw nothing within the range of possibility, like the breaking out of the revolution in 1793. Supposing such an event, could it in a moment destroy our army in France? Gibraltar, Malta? Could it drive us from our West India colonies, from the Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon? Dangers so incredible, should not be provided against by the continuance of burthens absolutely insupportable. Mr. Pitt had first systematically captured the French colonies; but when he wished to appear on the Continent, he found a very defective system of recruiting, a total want of staff officers competent to their duty, no commissariat. These things were remedied now. Our soldiers are a different class of men, our officers, our staff are efficient, and capable of leading British regiments any where over the face of the globe. He referred to former peace establishments, when 15 or 20,000 men were enough for all purposes. Now, we have more than that force in Ireland. There the army superintends the education of one generation, and the executions of another. He thought the force allotted to the colonies might be diminished. He feared that the generous spirit of the British nation might be crushed by military despotism. These enormous estimates would

crush industry, already too much depressed and overburthened.

The Earl of Liverpool professed an inclination to render the estimates as palatable as possible to the public. But, he would not be guilty of that fallacy, which should lead to greater expectations than could be realized *instantly*. With such an instance as the late revolution before our eyes, he *did* think it became us to be cautious against lowering our force too much. The increase of force above former peace establishments was owing to the new colonies, which are *twenty* in number; they must be defended. A force at home is necessary to supply that force abroad; for it could not be endured that regiments sent to those places should be so many transports for life; they should be exchanged; this implied forces going and coming. He was as much disposed to economy as any man; but he would not compromise the security of the country.

Lord Grenville thought the military Estimates stood precisely in opposition to the Constitution. He therefore said, "Reduce the army, and save the Constitution." He had again examined the items most carefully, and thought much might be saved. He thought the colonies perfectly safe, for, who could attack them? He thought a serjeant of marines who should hoist the King's flag on the King's birth day, was garrison enough for Malta and the Ionian isles. Canada would defend itself by its own spirit. He thought the weight imposed by military establishments, was heavier than all the distresses of Agriculture and Commerce.

Motion agreed to.

April 8. On the second reading of the Bill for detaining Buonaparte in custody,

Lord Holland made several objections. Why had Great Britain bound herself to keep him? Why were we bound to other powers? Suppose we should differ in opinion about him, from those powers, who was to be umpire? Was he legally detained? Was he prisoner of War? He wished for the opinion of the Judges. Can he be an alien enemy, who is not a subject of any State with which we are at war? Unless they knew the state of the law, they were acting in the dark.

Earl Bathurst thought it was perfectly clear that Buonaparte was conquered by a common effort: he therefore submitted to the power of that common effort; not to one state distinct from the others, though such might be the fact. He thought it an advantage to this country to be allowed to keep this prisoner. Should we have been equally well satisfied, had he been in the

custody of any other power? This bill placed him in the situation of a prisoner of war.

House of Commons.

Mr. Robert Ward proposed the ordnance estimates. He was confident he should carry the conviction of the house with him; when he stated the amount of the reductions, that every practicable retrenchment had been carried into effect. The whole charge for the ordnance department, upon an average of the last five years, had been £4,300,000, which it was proposed this year to reduce to £1,600,000. The ordinary amounted to £700,000, and the extraordinary to £702,000, which, together with the unprovided charges and the superannuated fund, made up, not a peace establishment, but an arrangement required during the first year of peace. If these estimates were compared with those of any former period of peace, the extent of the reductions must be apparent. In 1788, the establishment for the first year of peace amounted to £1,449,000, including an unprovided charge of £300,000 and the interest of a loan of 1,100,000. This branch of the public service was now unencumbered with any debt, and was subject to an arrear of unprovided charge not exceeding 84,000l. All the war salaries had been done away, from the secretaries through the whole number of the clerks. The officers, also, who received war salaries, were, with the exception of those who still remained abroad, reduced in that respect. This principle had been acted on in all the different departments of the service—the laboratory, artillery, and storekeepers' offices. 100,000l. was saved by the dismissal of artificers and labourers, whose employment naturally ceased with the war; for this saving therefore, he did not mean to assume any merit. The high improvement to which the artillery of this country had been carried had been productive of the happiest consequences during the late periods of the war. There was once a time when in this particular we were unequal, not only to our enemy, but to many of our allies. It had been at length observed, that the enemy was indebted for his success on many occasions to the superior and preponderating weight of his artillery. The consequence was, that it produced a material alteration in the general military system of Europe, and led to the adoption of an enlarged proportion of that force as compared with the number of the infantry. In Spain, from the nature of the country, and the number of fortresses, this proportion had been estimated at one-tenth. By the present esti-

mates this proportion was reduced to one-eleventh. It was proposed to retain the officers, upon the principle that their talents and science must always be advantageous acquisitions to the country. He next came to the article of stores; and here he begged leave to direct the attention of the house to the immense exertions which had been made in this department, by which we had been enabled to support the unparalleled efforts of the allied powers; and he was happy to add, that every store-house throughout the empire was at this time overflowing. The next article was that of the works—a great and momentous subject, which was always viewed with great jealousy; but he hoped it would be now considered with an enlightened jealousy. From the surplus of last year, 250,000l. were expended solely for works within the empire; 44,000l. were struck off from that sum. In the artillery corps there had been a reduction of the brigades from six pieces to four; and also a considerable reduction in horses, as the same paces might be exercised by men. A saving of 312 horses would amount to a very large sum. The barrack establishment had been reduced about 18,000l. a year. Considerable attention had been likewise paid to the staff. The inspector-general was Lieutenant-general Mann; and, in speaking of that officer, he was persuaded, that all who knew him would admit that the service could not have been better conducted than under his direction. The whole of his allowances were 1500l. a year, instead of 3000l., which he enjoyed during the war. The adjutant general of artillery was General Macleod; and it was but justice to state, that he had shown himself most moderate, and had actually taken less than they had been willing to give. He desired merely to have the allowance of 40s. a day, with some compensation, for clothing, &c., which reduced his salary to 1050l. a year, instead of 1500l., which they had been prepared to offer him. The supply of small arms, asked 100,000l. but next year it would amount to only one-half. In the last and most afflicting war, it had been necessary to be prepared in point of arms, and government were obliged to have recourse to several contractors. They told them, they could not be made too fast, in order that we might be enabled to supply our allies.—They were directed, therefore, to make as many as they could, until they received proper notice. A considerable quantity had been supplied, but next year the whole would cease. For the corps of foreign artillery, and the artillery of the King's Ger-

man Legion attached to the ordnance, the reduction was 86,000l. Having stated these items, he should repeat that the greatest attention had been paid to every branch of this service, and that he should be ready to give every information which might be desired on any particular head.

Mr. Calcraft thought the boastings of reduction were premature: the gentleman should have looked back to 1793, then the civil administration of the ordnance was 17,000l. now it is 45,000l. The marching battalions then, amounted to 3,700 men; now they are four times that number. Why maintain so great a number of drivers as 1,500 men? Why 1,900 sappers and miners? With respect to works, the best thing we could do was, to pull them down, and sell the materials.

Mr. Wellesley Pole said, that formerly there were no depots of arms in the kingdom; the consequence was, that when Government wished to give arms to the volunteers, nobody knew where to find them. Hence a few buildings would be kept; and then the arms would always be ready: nor would they be carried backwards and forwards to the Tower, which would save many thousands of pounds.

Mr. Ward explained: resolutions carried without a division.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, August 28, 1816.

SINCE our last the necessities of various parts of the country have been more decidedly avowed, and more fully stated, than they had been previously. It was indeed, previously acknowledged, that sundry employments dependent on war, had been reduced to stagnation, in consequence of the sudden return of peace. This was, in fact, precisely what might have been expected; it is certain, also, that most of those branches of business had been urged to the full extent, and much beyond the fair extent, of the capital and credit of their proprietors. A cessation of orders, was, consequently, fatal to many, and trying to all. The adventurous have fallen under the distress; the *unreasonably* prudent are now reasonably safe; and they may now assume most confidence, who formerly, were least confident.

In the mean while the state machine suffers; and probably more than individuals, except those of the very lowest class, who have literally nothing beforehand. Those will be relieved, *pro tempore*, by benevolence, local, and national; but, the measures necessary to relieve the state,

will demand the exercise of those contrary virtues, great lenity and prudence, combined with great vigour and fortitude. If things are too much pressed, if they are hurried, the consequence will be unfortunate; if they are suffered to become too loose, too languid, too dilatory, the public may enjoy a moment's interval, at the expense of many a future hour's repose. Overweening has been the great cause of private distress; it has been, or we are mistaken, no less injurious to the public; the due medium is the difficulty; not to be depressed, not to be elevated; not to be wanting in exertion, not to be over-busy; not to be penurious, not to be extravagant—in *medio tutissimus*!

Now, it should be well considered, that unpleasant as our national circumstances are, those of all the nations around us, are much worse. There is no country to which Britain, were she in necessity, could stretch out her arms for assistance. There is not one which has not at this moment a full employ for all her powers, incessantly demanded by the clamours of her own population. The matter does not admit of doubt: even the thoughtless Frenchman shrugs his shoulders, and complains: every thing is dear; in proportion to occupation corn is fully as dear in France as in England: house rent is enormously dear; employment is not brisk; public confidence is feeble, very feeble; and the prevailing turn of thought is sufficient to prove, that the mind is ill at ease. Amidst this stifling of actual feelings and anticipation of futurity, there are two things which afford us pleasure: the first is, that the Actions of the Bank of France keep up their value: the second is, that every Frenchman awaits with open ears, eyes and mouth the *approaching Revolution* and downfall of Britain. We rejoice in the first of these, because it shews, that trade is reviving though slowly, in France, and this leads to the hope, that it will penetrate throughout that Kingdom, and interest the population more and more extensively to preserve that peace for their own sake, which they ought to do for the sake of humanity, policy, and the highest interests of their country. As to the second particular, we have so frequently laughed at it, formerly, that we can do no less now; it shews, however, the goodwill of that people; and combined with a rudeness of manner toward the English, which few expected, but which all remark, it manifests a hatred, arising from a sense of inferiority, sufficient, yet insufficient; if indulged, it might do others harm, but could do France no good; if indulged, it would

but rivet more strongly the chains of which that fickle and insidious nation complains.

And yet, there is scarcely a Frenchman of whatever description, military or civil, who does not either allow, or suspect, that Buonaparte was *wind*! Madness is of different kinds, and differs in degree in the same person, at different times. Few discourses are wiser than those of Don Quixote; but his actions speak his disease. Napoleon did some things well; but, as a ruler of a mighty empire, he was no better than Don Quixote in a chair of state. If we speak of morals, even the most hardened of our English infidels have been shocked to witness the profligacy of France; and the words of a friend recently arrived from thence, seem to us, very expressive: "Undoubtedly, there must be good people, and possibly good Christians, in Paris; but, neither was I so fortunate as to meet with one; nor with any body who could tell me of one." The public dread the priesthood; they have been so long without the grosser doctrines and practices of popery, that they now think it as well to go on without them.

It is clear, then, that France is, on the whole, in a worse situation than Britain; owing to the same causes, for the most part, in a greater degree: the consequences may last as long, and this limits the power, to say nothing on the will, to assist.

Belgium and Holland not merely grudge what of the British commerce they know of, but they envy British superiority, real, or even fancied, in every instance. The French say, they are obliged to put British marks on their goods, to obtain a sale; the Belgians say, not even their old establishments can support competition with the British and French, both acting against them. The Germans do their best, but complain of that best as insufficient; and the Swiss, finding no employment—for entry into France is prohibited to their goods, are preparing to emigrate in large bodies to America.

Arrived in America, what have emigrants found? British emigrants we know, have found greater distresses there than at home. No work; for sufficient hands were engaged *before their arrival*; and why should any master turn off old servants to take on strangers? What additional recommendations could these foreigners have, that they should be favoured by those who knew them not? Houseless, friendless, penniless, they cast their dejected eyes across the vast Atlantic in vain! They see broad cloth worn, but it comes from England: some of them perhaps could weave it;—but, where are the looms, the prepara-

tives, and the consecutives? Where the stores of wool, the costly erections of machinery, the capitalists to employ, the people, and the capitalists to give credit, to the buyer, to the retailer, to the retailer's customer, and ultimately to the consumer? They see cottons worn; but, who buys other than English cottons? The Americans might work up their own cottons at home; says the sighing emigrant, who formerly wove cottons for America; but where are the dealers, where the distributors, where the spinning machines, the reeling, the winding, with a thousand others, small in themselves, but without whose *union* the course of business stops? Supposing these to be found, after long search in America, what should induce the principals to employ new hands? they cannot, at present, employ their old standards. In fact, the prodigious, and by far too hazardous speculations of the British merchants poured in such overwhelming stocks throughout America, that the price of the article sunk to nothing; and while loss attended the British adventurer, ruin attended the American manufacturer.

If these facts be true—and we believe they are unquestionable—let us again revert to Britain, and to Britain at home. The capital of Britain is undoubtedly very great; but no wise statesman ever thought it infinite. All the world knew that a part of it was *immovable* property, as land, &c. rendered *moveable* by means of confidence. The owner of a thousand acres of land could not be termed indigent; but, if he had exhausted his cash in paying for that land, he would be distressed for want of a *circulating medium*, not for want of property, to meet an unforeseen increase of expenses, though in reality, but trifling. He offered his land as security for a loan; but, the person he offered it to, knew as well as he did the unconvertible nature of the property: and if A. could do nothing with it, by way of rendering it merchantable, neither could B. nor C. nor D. &c.

We are well persuaded that a great number of the country banks which have stopped payment, have not taken that step because they had not substantial property, but because they could not render their substance available in *proper time to meet exigencies*.

The prudent narrowed their accommodations to their customers; and many which had out a hundred and forty or fifty thousand pounds worth of notes, have now only fifteen thousand, or at most, twenty thousand out. The whole diminution throughout the country, is supposed to be

about sixteen millions of circulating bankers' paper. The paper of the Bank of England is probably diminished about five millions; say it is twenty-four or twenty-five millions, instead of twenty-eight or thirty: so that, the whole productive property is now less by about twenty millions!! a sum sufficiently large to be missed.

Did we not repeatedly urge our manufacturers to look carefully about them, some years ago? Could they not foresee the time, when their power of producing would be more than equivalent to that of disposing of what was produced? We have not lately had an opportunity of examining the fact; but, we speak from something more than conjecture, when we say, the number of persons employed in manufactures greatly exceeds what it was a few years past. What was the number of silk weavers in Spitalfields, for instance, twenty years ago, when they pleaded poverty, and sent their agents to all parts of the town, stating their distresses?—Have they since this increased or diminished? Increased, if we are not mistaken:—*but*, on what principle of prudence, unless they depended on a pestilence for sweeping off their supernumeraries?

Admit that the quantity of employment was, a short time ago, exactly commensurate to the number of hands engaged in pursuing it; what effect could be anticipated from the sudden discharge of a hundred thousand of our brave defenders among their countrymen? If they obtained work, they threw a hundred thousand, formerly occupied, out of their occupation: if they did not obtain work, they became, themselves, the clamorous parties: for hunger thinks little of licence. And much as we dislike standing armies, we conclude that *some* good attends that evil: for, if an additional hundred thousand men were at this moment distributed among a population wanting work rather than hands—the reader will draw his own conclusions on what would be the consequences.

But, that conclusion must be carried throughout Europe. Europe saw upwards of a million of men in arms against France, with prodigious bodies of reserve to supply expected casualties; suppose an equal number: add to these the immense mass of people employed to furnish necessities to this fighting host: commissioners and workmen of every kind, and in every department:—what a prodigious addition to the laborious hands of Europe does the restoration of these make! Can it be wondered at, that till these have betaken themselves *stendly* to useful employments, the Continent should be clamorous, jealous,

grudging, even malignant? They care little whose manufactures they are endeavouring to rival—they want bread. But, let them betake themselves to labours which do not compete with those of others; and they will soon find, that exchange of commodities is the spur of industry, and the right road to wealth.

In the mean while, the continent is endeavouring to pay for what it has formerly bought: the course of exchange rises, and this proves sufficiently that a *much* greater quantity of goods goes from us to the Continent, than comes from the Continent to us. Whatever public report affirms about smuggling; *we* smuggle more into France, than *we* smuggle out. The French have found it necessary to place a triple line of DOUANNIERS to check smuggling: this is directed chiefly against English articles; inasmuch, that it is our turn to exclaim—*What a deal of trouble we give the Great Nation!*

These matters are now political topics: the whole world is violently pushing forward an artificial system of self-supply: the attempt will not be universally successful.

Even Spain, who would have thought it? aspires to rank among manufacturing nations. Spain has a good right to manufacture her silks: she produces the raw material, but this will not satisfy her; she too, must export cotton goods, in spite of a rival too powerful for her to meet; and broad cloths, which, except by way of fiction, she never produced enough of for her own consumption.

The natural products of the country, the country has a right to make the most of. If the natural productions of the Pope's territories were cotton and wool, not a word should we say against his supporting fifty thousand looms: but, while his natural productions, are monks, nuns, Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, Cardinals, and Castrati, let him manufacture these, and leave cottons and woollens to be exported by a very different race of men.

Thus we are a third time brought round to our native country. Our readers will see that the Continental ports on the ocean congratulate themselves on the number of shipping by which they are frequented; and some report the reception of ships from China. This concerns the Americans more than it concerns us. It suppresses the American carrying trade; and, together with the loss of the American carrying trade to the West India islands, will be felt by that enterprising people. They will endeavour to give employ to the hands thrown out of berth, in a public navy:

the consequences time will shew. We know that there are American orders for military decorations in town; which would not be if all were right; and we know that an American agent has denied the admission of the French emigrant officers into the American army: is this political, or true? Endeavours have been used to persuade the public that these officers have joined the Spanish insurgents in Mexico: who can foresee peace from that? While others assure us, that the old ground of dispute about Florida, or Louisiana, the red river, or the black river, rankles in the hearts of both countries, and thus the legacy of Napoleon to America may prove to be another war, and that not with Creeks, nor Chictaws, nor Cherokees, though the Indians are said to be extremely discontented. Of what passes on the borders towards Canada we know but little: whether there be any concealment, or whether there be nothing to conceal, is what we, in common with others, are ignorant of.

It is right that we should favour our colonies all in our power. Whatever Canada produces should be favourably dealt with at home, to induce the Canadians to cherish the image of a home in Europe. The Fisheries of Newfoundland, are our own fisheries: they must find here ample protection.

The West Indies have long been treated on this principle: the Cape of Good Hope is becoming our wine colony: the East Indies are, we hope, reaping the benefit of a settled and permanent government. When Bengal was the seat of revolutions in government every fifty years—or any other province—how could it flourish? how could the people be happy?

A prodigious quantity of oriental productions has lately been sold by the East India Company, and exported, for the most part, by the purchasers. This seems as if Europe must continue to receive important investments of goods, for a long while to come. The capital and assiduity of our active principals ensure us a fair proportion of consideration abroad, for a time, also: but, let us not presume. Perhaps the blow we ought most to fear, may be struck from some quarter at present little thought of. Perhaps the Goddess Fashion may, in one of her freaks, command out of her sight, what she now most violently admires.

There are certain fixed principles which no time can change, nor events destroy. There is nothing more necessary in politics, as in ordinary life, than honesty and integrity. It is true, the most upright Statesman may not be fortunate: but he

has this satisfaction when he retires, that his character is unimpeachable. We are mistaken if a few months will not require the exertions and opinions of unimpeachable men in the political world. Rumour is gradually unloosing her hundred tongues on the subject of a wandering lady, said to be summoned to England, not to be a party to a reconciliation, but the contrary. There can be no doubt, but what she will be well advised, a very able gentleman, says Rumour, being on the way, to give her advice. Will the deed be ratified by the present Parliament? Opinions are divided, but the majority says No. Yet reasons are not wanting for the affirmative; and weighty reasons too. Perhaps, nobody knows.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attornies.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, May 11.

Nash H. of Chesham, Bucks, draper.

Nash T. of Chesham, Bucks, brewer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Field W. of Croydon, Surrey, shopkeeper.

Wadsworth C. of Bishopsgate-street, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Bishop T. of Birmingham, bayonet maker. *Sol.*

Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Bellis E. of Stapely, Chester, cheese factor.

Sol. Hilditch, Sidmouth-street, Gray's Inn-lane Road.

Bastable J. of Taunton, Somerset, brush manufacturer. *Sol.* Richardson, Clement's Inn.

Burton T. of Market Harborough, Leicester, woolstapler. *Sol.* Martindale, Gray's Inn-square.

Bedells J. of Cambridge, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Croft, Chancery-lane.

Carlton T. and W. Wilson, of Langbourn Chambers, Fenchurch-street, coat factors. *Sol.* Masterman, Old Broad-street.

Dickinson J. of Guildhall-passage, warehouseman. *Sol.* Wilde, Warwick-square.

Espley J. of Wellington, Salop, pork butcher and farmer. *Sol.* Biggs, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Elsworth T. of Upper East Smithfield, hatter. *Sols.* Dennetts and Co. King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

Edbrooke T. of Allcombe, Dunster, Somerset, tanner. *Sol.* Scott, Upper Guildford-street, Russel-square.

Fairless M. of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, merchant. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.

Govey G. of Blackwall, boat builder. *Sol.* Martin, Upper Thames-street.

Hardacre T. H. of Charing Cross, dealer. *Sol.* Edge, Essex-street, Strand.

Jenkinson T. of Burnley, Lancaster, innkeeper. *Sol.* Hard and Co. Temple.

Jackson H. of the Strand, vintner. *Sol.* Smith, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.

Lamin G. of Brightelmstone, perfumer. *Sol.* Mott, Gray's Inn.

Mercer T. and J. Barlow, of Tunbridge, Kent, bankers. *Sol.* Smith, Finsbury-square.

Muston C. of Epping, schoolmaster. *Sols.* Lowlass and Co. Poultrey.

Mathias J. and T. Bowen, of Haverfordwest, bankers. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.
 Milner T. of Fole, Stafford, miller. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Mawman R. of Beverley, York, grocer. *Sols.* Edge and Co. Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Norris T. of Lymington, Southampton, victualler. *Sols.* Emly, Essex-court, Temple.
 Pinnock D. T. of St. Peters, Winchester, wool-stapler. *Sols.* Tilbury, Falcon-street, Aldersgate-street.
 Pryor S. of Cambridge, tin plate worker. *Sols.* Rooke and Co. Armourer's Hall, Coleman-street.
 Parker S. of Charles-street, Covent Garden, victualler. *Sols.* Beaurain, Lyon's Inn.
 Thomas S. of Liverpool, linen draper. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Tarleton J. of Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Lace and Co. Liverpool.
 Vipond G. of Ludgate-hill, linen draper. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.
 Wiggins W. of Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, seedsman. *Sols.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.
 Wood J. of Blackburn, Lancashire, baker. *Sols.* Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn.
 White Mary Ann, of Great Coggeshall, Essex, clothier. *Sols.* Wilson, King's Bench Walk, Temple.
 Wells J. of Newport, Monmouth, boat builder. *Sols.* Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's Inn.
 Walker R. and J. Walker, of Birmingham, plasterers. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
 Ward G. of Quinton, Gloucestershire, dealer. *Sols.* Nicholls, Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, June 1.

C. Barnett, late of London-wall, horse dealer. *Sols.* Sykes, of Upper Russel-street, Bermondsey, tanner. T. Shayle, of Bordesley, Warwickshire, tanner. S. Hyman, of Plymouth Dock, jeweller. S. Palmer, of Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, mercer. W. Spence, jun. of Bishop Wearmouth, coal fitter. J. Cooper, late of Lidney, Gloucestershire, grocer. J. Outram, of Liverpool, brewer. W. King, of Staines, butcher. A. Gordon, of Union-court, Old Broad-street, merchant. T. Liseter, of Drayton in Hales, Salop, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 14.

Williams E. of Plymouth Dock, Devon, iron-monger.

BANKRUPTS.

Ablitt J. of Kesgrave, Suffolk, merchant. *Sols.* Taylor, Featherstone-buildings.
 Barton A. of Bristol, victualler. *Sols.* Dax and Son, Doughty-street.
 Bourne W. and J. T. Bache, of Bridgnorth, Salop, millers. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
 Brooke J. of Brokenborough, Wilts, dealer and chapman. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Craven J. of Manchester, auctioneer. *Sols.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Corbould J. late of High-street, St. Mary-le-bone, carpenter. *Sols.* Greenwell and Co. Bentinck-street, Manchester-square.
 Cheshire T. of Aston Rogers, Salop, miller. *Sols.* Presland and Co. Brunswick-square.
 Coleman W. of Chart, next Sutton Vallence, Kent, dealer. *Sols.* Debary and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Clay J. of Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Sols.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.
 Davies J. of Carmarthen, linen draper. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Fasson B. of Aldersgate-street, goldsmith. *Sols.* Nettleford, Norfolk street, Strand.
 Hayes C. and J. Hayes, of the Old Jewry, merchants.
 Heard W. of Rumford, Essex, timber dealer. *Sols.* Russen and Son, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.
 Heppel T. late of South Blyth, Northumberland, merchant. *Sols.* Michel and Co. Fowke's-buildings, Tower-street.
 Houghton M. of Liverpool, tailor. *Sols.* Chester, Staple Inn.
 Lepine J. of Canterbury, cabinet maker. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Nesbitt T. of Bishopgate-street, upholsterer. *Sols.* Thomas, Fenchurch-street.
 Norris T. of Freeman's-court, Cornhill, merchant. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 Roberts R. late of Ludlow, Salop, glover. *Sols.* Highmoor, Scot's-yard, Bush-lane.
 Small W. of Taunton, Somerset, vintner. *Sols.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
 Staynes H. of Amphill, Bedford, grocer. *Sols.* Meredith, Lincoln's Inn.
 Scott W. of Portsmouth, Hants, wine merchant. *Sols.* Wadson and Co. Austin Friars.
 Turner R. of Faversham, Kent, miller. *Sols.* Syddal, Aldersgate-street.
 Tripe J. of West Teignmouth, Devon, tailor. *Sols.* Hoare, Hatton Garden.
 Wooldridge G. jun. of Plaistow, Sussex, grocer. *Sols.* Dyne and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.

CERTIFICATES, June 4.

J. H. Proctor, of Liverpool, linen draper. T. Thornber, of Colne, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. J. Appleton, of Stockton upon Tees, Durham, bookseller. D. Batchelour, now or late of Farnham, Surrey, timber merchant. A. Ford, of Birmingham, victualler. J. Ansell, of Carshalton, Surrey, paper maker. G. Betham, Middlesex, mariner. W. F. Woodgate, late of Tunbridge, Kent, banker. J. Poole, late of Whitehaven, Cumberland, linen draper. J. Collins, of Cree Church-lane, Leadenhall-street, London, copper plate printer. J. Bell, of Pocklington, and J. F. Bell, of Sculcoates, York, merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 18.

Young D. Ap T. of Water-lane, Fleet-street, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.

Bass P. of Ashborne, Derby, dealer. *Sols.* Long and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's Inn.
 Bright S. J. Wm. Bright, M. Bright, and H. Bright, of Coventry, Warwick, and of Foster-lane, London, ribbon manufacturers. *Sols.* Phipps, Basinghall-street.
 Burtoft E. of Liverpool, plumber. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.
 Bell W. of Tottenham-court Road, Middlesex, linen draper. *Sols.* Niblett, Bread-street, Cheapside.
 Cannon S. and G. Cannon, of Horton Kerby, Kent, millers. *Sols.* Pinkett and Co. Essex-court, Temple.
 Cater S. late of Cheapside, London, warehouseman. *Sols.* Nind, Throgmorton-street.
 Elton J. of Uxbridge, butcher. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

Earp P. W. of Wolverhampton, Stafford, and J. Pooler Bagnal, of Wolverhampton, manufacturers of locks. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Fernor H. late of East Woodhay, Southampton, farmer. *Sol.* Baker, Nicholas lane.

Fidgeon T. now or late of Birmingham, and of Sheffield, merchant. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

French T. of Wardington, Oxford, dealer. *Sol.* Chilton, Chancery-lane.

Grafton J. of Denshaw, York, and J. Grafton, of Manchester, calico printers. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Grist N. of Lacock, Wilts, tanner. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Graddon E. of White Lion-court, Birchinn-lane, broker. *Sol.* Cuppage, Jernyn-street.

Goundry G. of Stockton, Durham, cotton merchant. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's Inn-sq.

Greenwood W. of Hawksclough, Halifax, York, merchant. *Sol.* Nettleford, Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Hanbury J. late of Shoreditch, distiller. *Sols.* Walton and Co. Basinghall-street.

How J. of Amersham, Bucks, victualler. *Sols.* Partridge and Co. Lombard-street.

Johnson S. R. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer. *Sols.* Smith and Co. Draper's Hall, Throgmorton-street.

Kingall S. of Poplar, painter. *Sol.* Martin, Vintner's Hall, Upper Thames-street.

Leigh P. J. of the Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, insurance broker. *Sols.* Aliston and Co. Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Milner J. and V. Chaplin, of ironmonger-lane, merchants. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Nicholson T. of High-street, Portsmouth, draper and tailor. *Sol.* Osbaldeston, London-street, London.

Nicholls T. of Bridgnorth, Salop, grocer. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Fumival's Inn.

Pritchard W. jun. of Hereford, scrivener. *Sols.* Dax and Co. Doughty-street.

Peat Ann, of Doncaster, York, milliner. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Rome G. of St. Katharine's-lane, Tower of London, victualler. *Sols.* Clare and Co. St. Katharine's-cloisters.

Ring J. of Tunbridge, Kent, grocer. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford Row.

Read A. of the Mount Coffee House, Lower Grosvenor-street, wine merchant. *Sol.* Robinson, Half Moon-street.

Richardson Jane, widow, and J. Richardson, of Ashborne, Derby, bakers. *Sol.* Barber, Fetter-lane.

Steel J. of Liverpool, druggist. *Sols.* Dacie and Co. Pulsgrave-place, Temple.

Taylor S. and J. Steele, of Liverpool, merchants. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Whitaker H. J. of Chorlton-row, Manchester, calico dealer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Weston M. and M. B. Weston, of Wellington, Somerset, bankers. *Sol.* Burfoot, Temple.

Wilsner T. late of Rustling End, Knebworth, Hertford, farmer. *Sol.* Wilkinson, Cross-street, Finsbury-square.

CERTIFICATES, June 8.

J. Harwood, of Gloucester, grocer. T. Waghorn, of Chatham, Kent, butcher. W. H. Tollervy, of Portsea, Southampton, brewer. C. Messent, of New-street, St. Catherine's, Middlesex, banker. J. Cock, of Canterbury, draper. K. Edgar, of Hammond's-court, Mincing-

lane, wine merchant. J. Fish and T. Firth, now or late of Robert Town, York, cordwainers. H. B. Dennis, of Manchester, draper. J. Clapham, of Beddington-corner, Surrey, calico printer. C. Morgan, of Bishopsgate-street Within, London, merchant. H. T. Austen, H. Maunde, and J. Tilson, of Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, bankers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 22.

W. R. Sherley, of Sunning Hill, Berks, horse dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

Bowring J. J. of Aldgate, hatter. *Sol.* Bennet, Tokenhouse-yard.

Bedford J. of Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire, dealer. *Sol.* Peacocke, Cambridge.

Cullimore J. and I. of Church-court, Clement's-lane, insurance brokers. *Sols.* Young and Co. St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

Evans R. of Tredegar Iron Works, Bedwelty, Munmouthshire, carrier. *Sol.* Williams, Red Lion-square.

Francis J. of New Windsor, Bucks, tinman. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Graham T. of Carlisle, spirit merchant. *Sols.* Wordsworth and Co. Staple Inn.

Goodlad Sarah, of Bilson with Harrowgate, York, innkeeper. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Fumival's Inn.

Heath J. of Burford, Oxfordshire, grocer. *Sols.* Blandford and Co. Temple.

Hogg G. of Pancras-lane, tavern keeper. *Sol.* Greenwood, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.

Lingham T. of Worcester mealman. *Sols.* Lowndes and Co. Red Lion-square.

Nelson J. of the East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, merchant. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warford-court, Throgmorton-street.

Stokes J. of Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Stuckey W. of Fleet-street, vintner. *Sol.* Paten, Hatton Garden.

Shoubridge J. and W. McEwen, of York-place, Queen's Elms, merchants. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.

Wilson J. of Manchester, grocer. *Sol.* Willis and Co. Warford-court.

CERTIFICATES, June 11.

W. Wright, of Gateford, Nottingham, maltster. G. N. S. Chapman, of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, dealer. J. Machin and J. Burton, of Great Guildford-street, Surrey, engineers. N. C. Morison, of Tottenham Court Road, oil and colourman. T. Park, of Walbrook, merchant. J. Howell, of Hermitage-street, Wapping, master mariner. W. Law, of Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, May 25.

Walker G. of Ashborne, Derby, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Apsey T. sen. of Stamford, Lincoln, brazier. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Brown J. jun. of Rodborough, Gloucester, clothier. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Barnes W. of New Sarum, Wilts, ironmonger. *Sol.* Emly, Essex-court, Temple.

Barker J. of Broad-street, merchant. *Sols.* Holt and Co. Threadneedle-street.

Flicker A. of Erith, Kent, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Santer, Chancery-lane.

Foster J. and J. Foster, of Selby, York, merchants. *Sol.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn.

Halt T. jun. of Evesham, Worcestershire, and Gosport, Hants, grocer. *Sols.* Parnell and Co. Church-street, Spitalfields.

Hirst J. of Wapping Wall, cloth factor. *Sols.* Blandford and Co. Temple.
 Jackson A. of Windrush, Gloucester, stone mason. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.
 Levi A. of Westgate, Kent, broker. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Middlehurst J. of Liverpool, flour dealer. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Matthews T. of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, spirit merchant. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 Morse J. of Downfield, Stroud, Gloucester, clothier. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Medland W. of Goswell-street, Middlesex, oilman. *Sol.* Walker, Chancery-lane.
 Masterman J. of Hatton Garden, music seller. *Sol.* Aspinall, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.
 Mitchell D. of Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, tailor. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basin-hall-st.
 Parfet T. of Bath, mason. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.

Shore E. J. of 'Change-aller, Cornhill, dealer. *Sol.* Sherwood, Canterbury-sq. Southwark.
 Stansbie A. of Birmingham, merchant. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Tomlinson J. of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, butcher. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Whitford T. of Evesham, Worcester, slater and plasterer. *Sols.* Collet and Co. Chancery-lane.

CERTIFICATES, June 15.

J. Manton, of Foulsham, Norfolk, grocer. *S.* Alcock, of Newcastle upon Tyne, brush manufacturer. *J.* Alcock, of Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire, dealer. *J.* Levy, of Clock-street, Portsea, butcher. *J.* Storer, of Walham Green, Middlesex, market gardener. *T.* Slater, of Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *T.* H. Brine, of Paternoster-row, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, May 28.

Quartermaster W. of Oxford, breeches maker.

BANKRUPTS.

Blakey R. of Leeds, York, druggist. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn-square.
 Binyon B. jun. and G. Inglis, late of Manchester, wa housemen. *Sol.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn-square.
 Brereton J. of Whitechurch, Salop, brewer. *Sols.* Lowes and Co. Temple.
 Barnard G. now or late of Wantage, Berks, brewer. *Sols.* Blagrave and Co. Symond's Inn.
 Chesney H. of High Holborn, Middlesex, fringe manufacturer. *Sol.* Platt, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Duveluz E. P. of Size-lane, merchant. *Sol.* Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street.
 Dunn J. of White Lion-court, Birchin-lane, merchant. *Sol.* Nind, Throgmorton-street.
 Furniss J. of Liverpool, draper. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
 Gillman J. of Hammersmith, innkeeper. *Sol.* Shepherd, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury.
 Heys J. now or late of Manchester, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 King T. of Leicester, grocer. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Lancefield C. T. of Piccadilly, turner. *Sol.* Coote, Austin Friars.
 Nias T. and J. White, of Old Broad-street, insurance brokers. *Sol.* Nind, Throgmorton-street.
 Oswin J. and J. of Loughborough, Leicester, hosiers. *Sol.* Makinson, Middle Temple.
 Platts J. of Oxford-street, music seller. *Sol.* Eldred, Middle Temple.

Robson E. of Morpeth, Northumberland, saddler. *Sols.* Meggisons and Co. Hatton Garden.
 Royal B. of Shakespeare's-walk, Shadwell, victualler. *Sol.* West, Red Lion-st. Wapping.
 Smith G. H. of Norwich, victualler. *Sol.* Whittington, Great James-street, Bedford Row.
 Sutton D. jun. of Bightlingsea, Essex, ship owner. *Sol.* Welch, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.
 Somerset R. M. of Marlborough, Wilts, apothecary. *Sol.* Eyre, Gray's Inn-square.
 Smith J. of St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. *Sol.* Burfoot, Temple.
 Walker J. late of Alfrick, Seyluck, Worcester, timber merchant. *Sol.* Beck, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.
 Williams J. of Cornhill, stationer. *Sols.* Pearce and Co. Swithin's-lane.

CERTIFICATES, June 19

E. Jay, of Badley, Suffolk, miller. *J.* Glenny, of Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, watch case maker. *E.* Crutenden, of Sittingbourne, Kent, salesman. *M.* Sewell, of Lincoln, wine merchant. *R.* Richmond, jun. of Manchester, iron liquor maker. *S.* Burton, of Kingston upon Hull, confectioner. *G.* Cooper, late of Huckle, Leicester, corn factor, but afterwards of Crow Marsh Farm, Holbeach, Lincoln, grazier. *T.* Horton, of Shrewsbury, Salop, linen draper. *T.* Warder, of Alder on, Gloucester, horse dealer. *R.* Dallett, late of Merion, Surrey, farmer. *J.* Taylor, late of Worship street, Middlesex, card maker. *T.* Taylor, late of Horncastle, but now of Burgh, Lincoln, corn dealer. *J. N.* Radcliffe, of Lower Temple street, Birmingham, plaster.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, June 1.

Amos J. of St. Helen's-place, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Adams J. of Tooly-street, Southwark, ship broker. *Sols.* Lamb and Co. Princess-street, Bank of England.
 Barber W. of Bishop S orford, Hertford, butcher. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.
 Cowie J. of Aldermanbury, Jeweller. *Sol.* Towers, Castle street, Falcon-square.
 Cayzer J. of Maker, Cornwall, tanner. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.
 Collier J. of Bedford, near Leigh, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Lincoln's Inn.
 Droue L. W. of Lime street, ale merchant. *Sols.* Holt and Co. Threadneedle street.
 Felt H. of Bolton, Lancaster, cotton merchant. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Lincoln's Inn.
 Hebblethorne B. of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Harten V. G. late of the East India Chambers, Leadenhall street, London, and of Drayton Green, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Hackett, Swithin's lane.
 Hayton T. of Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Cooper and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane.
 Johnson P. of St. George's Place, Middlesex, timber merchant. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate street.
 Lubbock W. J. late of Potter Heigham, Norfolk, miller. *Sols.* Egge and Co. Essex-st. Strand.
 Matthews W. of Digby street, Birmingham, glazier. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 Newey J. of Harborne, Stafford, dealer and chapman. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Nobes J. of Old Bond street, whalebone carriage manufacturer. *Sols.* Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.
 Noble A. W. late of Limehouse, Middlesex, brass founder. *Sol.* Pearson, Fen court, Fenchurch street.
 Roberts R. of Elder street, Spitalfields, merchant. *Sols.* Blunt and Co. Old Bethlem.
 Ranney J. of Northumberland square, North Shields, ship owner. *Sols.* Mitchell and Co. Fowke's buildings, Tower street.
 Sharpe J. late of Market Deeping, Lincoln, draper. *Sol.* Gaskell, Gray's Inn.
 Stunt T. of Sheerness, Kent, baker. *Sol.* Gregory, Prospect-place, Newington.
 Taylor R. G. of Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, jeweller. *Sol.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.
 Tucker W. J. Fenton, and G. Machon, of Sheffield, silver platers. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman street.
 Taylor J. of Old street, Middlesex, paste board manufacturer. *Sol.* Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange.
 Weeks J. of St. Dominick, Cornwall, miller. *Sol.* Brendon, Curstort street, Chancery-lane.
 Young T. of Seymour-place, St. Mary-le-bone, cow keeper. *Sols.* Jones and Co. Great Mary-le-bone street.

CERTIFICATES, June 21.

J. H. Proctor, of Liverpool, linen draper. T. Thorner, of Colne, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. J. Appleton, of Stockton upon Tees, Durham, bookseller. D. Batchelour, now or late of Farnham, Surrey, timber merchant. A. Ford, of Birmingham, victualler. J. Ansell, of Carshalton, Surrey, paper maker. G. Betham, of Middlesex, mariner. W. F. Woodgate, late of Tunbridge, Kent, banker. J. Poole, late of Whitehaven, Cumberland, linen draper. J. Collins, of Cree Church lane, Leadenhall street, copper plate printer. J. Bell, of Pocklington, and J. F. Bell, of Sculcoates, York, merchants.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, June 4.

Bell H. late of New Fishburn, Sussex, dealer in pigs.
 Parson W. of Attleburgh, Norfolk, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

Black C. of Exeter, brush maker. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes street, Bedford row.
 Brierley W. of Halifax, York, grocer. *Sol.* Mason, Bread street hill.
 Browning W. of St. Mary Axe, wine merchant. *Sols.* Fothergill and Co. Austin Friars.
 Cockrill W. of Kingston upon Hull, butcher. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's buildings.
 Ford W. of Manchester, bookseller. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery lane.
 Gunston J. of Percival street, Middlesex, cheese-monger. *Sol.* Rugby, St. John street, Clerkenwell.
 Hill J. of Reading, Berks, barge builder. *Sol.* Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden.
 Hudson J. now or late of High Wycombe, Bucks, linen draper. *Sol.* Davies, Lothbury.
 Jones T. late of Dudley, Worcestershire, iron manufacturer. *Sol.* Thomas, Hind court, Fleet street.
 Moore J. of Coventry, watch case maker. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Robertson R. and J. Andrews, of Axminster, Devon, druggists. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Radcliffe A. of Swansea, Glamorgan, grocer. *Sol.* Thompson, Gray's Inn.
 Smith A. of Bedford, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer. *Sol.* Gaskell, Wigan.

Sargent D. of Whittlesey, Cambridge, money scrivener. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Simeon A. S. of Bristol, umbrella manufacturer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Tomlinson T. of Winterton, Lincoln, corn merchant. *Sol.* Hicks, Gray's Inn.
 Walford T. of Maldon, Essex, brazier. *Sols.* Pocock and Co. Ely-place, Holborn.
 Wood W. late of Monythusloyne, Monmouth, grocer and shopkeeper. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, June 25.

S. Campbell, of Liverpool, upholsterer. J. Debell, of Plymouth, grocer. H. Hammond, of Carter court, Redcross street, Surrey, carpenter. R. Joy, of Cockshutt, Salop, innkeeper.
 BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, June 8.
 Townley E. S. of Pope's Head alley, Lombard street, cook.

BANKRUPTS.

Allanson W. of Castle street, Holborn, silversmith. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta street, Covent Garden.
 Beaver J. of Red Cross street, Cripplegate, linen draper. *Sol.* Mowbray, Charlotte street, Blackfriars Road.
 Cooper T. of Nantwich, carrier. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery lane.
 Copstock S. of Stafford, coal dealer. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Dudley R. of Worcester, thread manufacturer. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.
 Dixon I. of Welling, Kent, innkeeper. *Sol.* Ashfield, Mark lane.
 Ellis H. W. of Christchurch, Hants, linen draper. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Ediss N. of Portsea, Southampton, victualler. *Sol.* Riggs and Co. Essex street, Strand.
 Etches W. of Doncaster, Yorkshire, brokers. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Fisher T. now or late of Batty Mills, Yorkshire, oil crusher. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford court.
 Frost L. jun. of Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Radcliffe, Liverpool.
 Gardner J. of Bristol, carpenter. *Sols.* Bridges and Co. Red Lion square.
 Gibbs J. now or late of Ledbury, Herefordshire, linen draper. *Sol.* Petwarris, Gray's Inn.
 Miller J. of Liverpool, distiller. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.
 Owen J. of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, iron-monger. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Settle J. of Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Radcliffe, Liverpool.
 Swift J. of Elland, Yorkshire, manufacturer. *Sol.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn.
 Smith J. of Broad street buildings, merchant. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford court.
 Walton R. late of Cattle Nook, Northumberland, victualler. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church yard, Cheapside.

CERTIFICATES, June 29.

R P Guyard, of Throgmorton street, London, merchant. T. Leader, of Port Dundas, Glasgow, merchant. Sir R. Salisbury, Bart of Newport and Abergavenny, Monmouth, banker. R. Machel, of Liverpool, merchant. W. Gould, of Risca, Monmouth, farmer. J. Cohen, late of Manchester, Lancaster, hat manufacturer. W. Oakley, late of Bermondsey, Surrey, woolstapler. J. Squire, of Bristol, merchant. T. Grieve, of Edinburgh, and J. Grieve, of Manchester, fustian manufacturers. M. Neale, of Gosport, Hants, linen draper. G. Pace, of Madeley, Salop, butcher. W. Fields, now or late of Kingston upon Hull, grocer.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, August 20, 1816.

If the firmness of the holders of Commodities in general, may be accepted as a token of their opinion, they do not expect the present difficulties to get much worse, or to last very long. They have, occasionally, lately accepted prices a shade lower than currency,—so the Public Funds have been visited by a turn, to their depression;—but, the holders of Goods and the holders of Stock, have rallied, and stood firm, at a point marked. It may be inferred, that both catch a glimpse, at no very distant day, of a reward for their steadiness, and perseverance.

COTTON continues to be bought by the Export-Houses; while the manufacturers for home consumption are somewhat languid and indifferent. Some go so far as to say, that they behold these supplies to foreign parts with an evil eye; and have given broad hints of the propriety of taxation, on the Commodity exported: others reply, that cannot be; it were to annex a premium to the erection of machinery in foreign Countries; they would then bid us farewell.

SUGAR awaits the alteration expected to take place in the Duty upon it. Speculation fluctuates in opinion from 27s. to 30s. and lots have been disposed of, to win or lose the 3s. of difference. On the other hand, the new supplies of this Article from the East Indies, brought by private Trade, and not passing through the hands of the Company, as heretofore, and therefore the first instances of the kind, have been sold by public sale, the Sellers refusing to consider the duties, at all, and referring that, to the opinion, or pleasure, of the buyer. The quantity sold was upwards of 4,000 bags. Prompt Nov. 16.

The same peculiarity attended the sale of COFFEE brought from the East; it was the first sale of the kind. The quantity above 2,000 bags. These sales attracted great attention, as might naturally be expected. West India Coffee after having been heavy, took a favourable turn, and several quantities that were expected to go below the market currency, actually exceeded it; but, a great portion of what had been previously offered for sale was withdrawn.

SPICES continue to yield a profit to those who bought them at the late sales. Great quantities of PEPPER have been exported; and the advance continues. Pimento also, is in extensive request. Large parcels of

GINGER, have also been brought forward and sold freely. The finer Spices Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, have not to boast of equal demand.

The turn of the Solstice, with the approach of longer evenings, infallibly causes a rise in the price of TALLOW: not that the market really feels the increased demand, but, anticipating the possibility, that it may, *perhaps*, feel it.

HEMP and FLAX, barely maintain their prices. There is little demand, and no briskness.

OILS have slightly felt the report of the success of the Fishery in Greuland. They have declined a mere trifle.

Oil duties are repealed from our American colonies, so far as to place them on a level with those paid by the Newfoundland fishery.

BRANDY had lately felt in a sudden manner, and to a great extent, the news of a bad vintage at Bourdeaux. To obtain money, the French had exhausted their Stocks of Brandy; and foreseeing a scanty supply, or none at all, the holders here contrived to raise the price to twenty—some say, twenty-five per cent.—a pretty decent addition to their property!

RUM finds purchasers; especially the superior kinds. The prices are little varied; but, the demand is lively.

PROVISIONS are in great request if prime: they fully realize the current prices. Bacon is in steady demand. Butter rather heavy.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

COUNTY OF ESSEX.—Although the month is so far advanced, the Harvest is not begun on the heavy lands, and but very little can for a short period be done on any. The Corn, generally speaking, is much injured by the wet and coldness of the season, particularly Wheat and Barley: the former, from various occurrences, appears light headed; and the latter is in two crops. Beans bloomed well, but are not very well loaded, many of the blossoms falling off the stalks, leaving no pod. Of Peas, we have a good quantity. Oats appear to have weathered the storm better than any other grain. Turnips are extremely backward, yet the plants are good. The after seed of Grass and Clover is abundant, but the Stock of Cattle is very thin compared with the quantity usually kept; and that is easily accounted for, considering what losses the Graziers have sustained for the last eighteen months.

ERRATUM.—Page 967, line 7 from bottom, for navigator, read writer.

PRICES CURRENT, August 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto pearl	3	0	0	3	10	0
Barilla	1	7	0	1	8	0
Brandy, Cognac, bond gal.	0	5	6	0	5	8
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	5	0	0	5	2
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	11	0	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	0	8	0	1	11
Ditto, East-India	0	3	10	0	4	4
Coffee, fine bond	4	10	0	4	18	0
Ditto ordinary	2	18	0	3	2	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	1	0	0	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	6	0	1	9
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	6	0	1	8
Ditto East-India	0	1	4	0	0	0
Currants, Zant. cwt.	0	4	10	4	12	0
Elephants' Teeth	23	0	0	30	0	0
Scrivelloes	24	0	0	33	0	0
Flax, Riga	58	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	46	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey	9	0	0	9	10	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	2	11	0	3	0
Ditto, English	0	13	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	9	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga, ton	43	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	40	0	0	42	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	9	9	0	10	0
Iron British bars .. ton	11	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.n.d.	21	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	12	0	0	12	10	0
Lead in pigs .. ton	19	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red .. ton	22	0	0	0	0	0
Lead white .. ton	35	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips .. ton	14	0	0	15	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	4	10	0	5	5	0
Mahogany .. ft.	0	1	2	0	1	10
Oil, Lucca .24 gal jar	13	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale .. ton	28	0	0	30	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	50	0	0	0	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	15	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .. cwt.	4	15	0	5	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	2	2	0	2	5	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	3	9	0	3	11
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	4	0	2	6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	19	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	2	11	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	12	0	1	13	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto .. yellow	2	10	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	9	19	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .. cwt.	6	9	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	8	0	0	10 ½
Ditto Virginia	0	1	1	0	1	1
Wax, Guinea .. cwt.	7	10	0	8	10	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	60	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	33	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	40	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Madeira	50	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Vidonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calceavella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry .. butt	28	0	0	46	0	0
Ditto Claret	25	0	0	45	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Aug. 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield Div. 61....	100	—	—	—	—
Croydon	4	—	—	—	—
Cruan	1	1	0	0	0
Ellesmere and Chester (D 41.)	76	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction ... (Div. 81.)..	104	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry	52	10	—	—	—
Huddersfield	10	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon.. Div. 15s	11	—	—	—	—
Lancaster..... Div. 11.	19	10	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81.)	230	—	—	—	—
Old Union..... Div. 41.	99	—	—	—	—
Oxford	466	—	—	—	—
Shropshire	78	—	—	—	—
Stratford	26	10	—	—	—
Stroudwater	232	—	—	—	—
Swausea Div. 101....	175	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	12	—	—	—	—
Trent and Mersey.. Div. 601.	1200	—	—	—	—
Warwick & Birming. Div. 131.	250	—	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham ..	23	—	—	—	—
Wey and Arun	100	—	—	—	—
Docks.					
East India..... Div. 71....	137	—	—	—	—
London Div. 51....	74 ½	—	—	—	—
West India Div. 101....	145	—	—	—	—
Roads.					
Commercial	80	—	—	—	—
Dover Street	30	—	—	—	—
Highgate Archway 501. sh. ...	9	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Atlas 50 5pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Eagle 50 5pd.	1	18	—	—	—
Globe 100 pd.	105	—	—	—	—
Hope 50 5pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Imperial 500 50pd. ..	46	—	—	—	—
London Ship	18	13	—	—	—
Royal Exchange	235	—	236	—	—
Albion..... £50 pd.	30	—	—	—	—
Birmingham Fire	150	—	—	—	—
County	25	—	—	—	—
Rock	2	6	—	—	—
Birmingham Life .. 1001. pd ..	76	—	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Kent 100 pd. (Div. 21.)....	31	—	—	—	—
East London 100 pd. Div. 21.	64	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction 50....	23	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	25	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth & Ferington....	12	—	—	—	—
Ditto (New)	36	—	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Waterloo ... 100pd... (Disct)	16	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60pd (Div.)	2	—	—	—	—
Ditto New 401. 10pd.. Prem.	1	10	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs.	38	—	—	—	—
Russel	17	—	17	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	9	—	—	—	—
Mines.					
Beerlstone 36 10pd.	3	10	—	—	—
Butspill	5	—	—	—	—
English Copper Company D. 8s.	6	10	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	20	—	—	—	—
Auction Mart	50	—	16	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. ... 14 pd..	1	10	—	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Com. 45 pd	2	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	2 o'clock Evening.	10 o'clock Night.	Height of Baromet. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
July 21	64	68	56	29.50	50 Stormy
22	60	69	56	.74	64 Fair
23	60	66	60	.59	59 Showry
24	58	63	56	.51	40 Showry
25	60	62	57	.59	33 Showry
26	58	66	58	.90	42 Fair
27	58	66	56	.92	47 Fair
28	58	65	52	.73	42 Cloudy
29	54	60	54	.58	45 Showry
30	54	61	52	.50	40 Showry
31	52	64	54	.43	49 Fair
Aug 1	54	66	55	.60	52 Fair
2	55	64	55	.80	41 Showry
3	54	69	55	.83	45 Fair
4	56	70	57	.86	51 Fair
5	57	67	56	.90	48 Showry
6	56	68	57	.91	40 Cloudy
7	57	67	56	.85	36 Showry
8	56	70	57	.73	55 Fair
9	56	66	56	.74	50 Showry
10	57	67	55	30.00	57 Fair
11	58	68	56	.92	49 Cloudy
12	57	66	55	.93	50 Showry
13	56	64	56	29.88	42 Showry
14	58	65	57	.76	40 Showry
15	57	66	56	.55	36 Showry
16	57	65	56	.75	46 Fair
17	56	61	55	.80	37 Showry
18	54	66	55	.99	46 Fr
19	55	68	56	30.13	54 Fair
20	57	60	50	.10	50 Showry

London Premiums of Insurance.

At 15s. 9d. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.

At 15s. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle

At 20s. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.

At 15s. to 1½g. France,

At 15s. 9d. to 20s. Gottenburgh. Home

At 1g. Madeira, ret. Home 2 gs.

At 3½gs. East-India, Comp. ships.

At 1½ to 1½ gs. Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home gs.

At 35s. to 40s. Leeward Islands.

At 2½gs. Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the same.

At 1½ to 2gs. Western Isles. Home 2 gs.

At 2gs. Jamaica. Home 2½ to 3 gs.

At 2 gs. Brazils. Home, the same.

At 7gs. East-Indies, out and home.

At 3 to 4 gs. Malta, Sicily, &c.

At 2½ to 3 gs. Honduras,

At 2½ to 4 gs. Canada, Newfoundland.

At 20s. St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm, Home.

At 15s. to 30s. Southern Whale Fishery out and home.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck	Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz.	4s 6d.
The Half	ditto ditto	8 11 2 3
The Quar.	ditto ditto	4 5½ 1 1½
The 1 do.	ditto ditto	2 2½ 0 6½

POTATOES.

Kidney	..... 5 0 0	Ox Nobles	... 3 10 0
Champions	.. 4 0 0	Apple	..... 4 10 0

ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal	pork	lam.
1816.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aug 2	.. 5 2	5 2	6 0	5 6	7 0
9	.. 5 2	5 2	5 6	5 6	6 0
16	.. 5 0	5 0	5 6	5 6	6 0
23	.. 5 0	5 0	5 6	5 6	6 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large	32 to 40 lbs.	110s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs.	.....	124s
Loaves, fine	.....	124s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs.	.....	117s

COTTON TWIST.

Aug 20.	Mule 1st quality, No. 40	3s. 4d.
	No. 120	7s. 9d.
	2d quality, No. 40	2s. 10d.
	Discount—15 per cent.	

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
July 26.	.. 34s 0d to 38 9	32s 9d to 46 6
Aug. 3.	.. 36s 0d 39 0	34s 6d 45 6
10.	.. 35s 6d 38 9	34s 0d 47 3
17.	.. 35s 0d 39 6	35s 0d 47 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	21d	Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides ..	17d	45lb. per doz. 28
Crop hides for cut.	19d	Ditto 50 to 70.. 56½
Flat Ordinary ..	18d	Seals, Large.... 9½

SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; curd 102s.
CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

Bilboa	34½	Palermo, per oz.	114d.
Amsterdam, us.	40 6	Leghorn	46½
Ditto at sight	40 0	Genoa	43½
Rotterdam	12-8	Venice,	27
Hamb. us. 2½	36-9	Naples	38½
Altona us. 2½	36-10	Lisbon	55½
Paris, 1 d. d.	25-80	Oporto	55½
Ditto, 2 us.	26-0	Rio Janeiro	58½
Madrid	34½	Dublin	13½
Cadiz,	34	Cork	13½
Agio Bank of Holland,	2 per cent.		

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aug 1	.. 6 15 0	2 15 0	7 10 0
8	.. 6 15 0	2 15 0	7 10 0
15	.. 6 10 0	3 3 0	7 10 0
22	.. 6 0 0	3 3 0	7 10 0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 22nd July, to 22nd August.

1816	Bank	3 p. Cent	3 p. Cent	4 p. Cent	Navy	Irish	Long An-	Imperial	Omnium	5 p. cent.	India	India	Excheq	Consols
July	Stock.	Reduced	Consols.	Consols.	5 p. Cent	5 p. Cent	nities.	3 p. Cent.		Script.	Stock.	Bonds.	Bills.	for Acc
22	220	64	63	79	94	95	16	—	—	—	178	6p	6p	64
23	220	64	63	80	94	—	16	—	—	—	179	7p	6p	64
24	—	64	63	79	94	—	16	—	—	—	179	7p	6p	64
25	St. James	64	63	80	94	94	16	5-16	—	—	179	7p	6p	64
26	219	64	63	80	94	—	16	—	—	—	181	7p	7p	64
27	—	63	64	80	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	180	9p	7p	64
29	220	64	63	80	94	—	16	—	—	—	—	9p	7p	64
30	220	64	63	80	94	—	16	7-16	—	—	182	9p	10p	64
31	—	64	63	80	94	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug														
1	219	63	63	79	94	—	16	5-16	—	—	—	—	7p	63
2	218	63	63	79	94	—	16	—	—	—	181	9p	7p	63
3	—	63	64	79	93	—	16	7-16	—	—	—	11p	8p	63
5	—	63	63	79	93	—	16	7-16	—	—	183	10p	7p	63
6	220	63	63	79	93	—	16	—	—	—	185	10p	6p	63
7	—	63	63	79	93	—	16	—	—	—	184	10p	7p	63
8	219	63	63	79	93	—	16	—	—	—	—	9p	8p	63
9	219	62	61	78	93	—	16	5-16	—	—	—	9p	8p	62
10	218	62	62	78	93	—	16	—	—	—	—	8p	8p	62
12	—	62	61	78	92	—	—	—	—	—	182	3p	5p	62
17	215	61	60	78	92	—	16	3-16	—	—	182	5p	5p	61
14	216	61	61	77	92	—	16	—	—	—	—	4p	3p	61
15	216	62	61	77	92	—	16	—	—	—	—	4p	5p	61
16	216	61	61	77	92	—	16	—	—	—	181	5p	5p	61
17	—	62	62	77	92	—	16	5-16	—	—	—	7p	7p	61
19	217	62	61	78	92	—	16	—	—	—	181	8p	7p	62
20	218	62	61	78	93	—	16	—	—	—	181	9p	7p	62
21	217	62	61	78	92	—	16	5-16	—	—	—	9p	7p	62

IRISH FUNDS.

July	Irish Bank	Government De-	Government	Government De-	Government	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	City Dublin	Royal Canal	Omnium.
	Stock.	venture 3 per ct.	Stock, 3½ per ct.	venture 5 per ct.	Stock, 4 per ct.		Stock.	Loan, 4 per ct.	Loan, 6 per ct.	Bonds.	Loan 6 per cent.	
25	—	79	79	103	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
26	—	79	79	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	219	79	79	103	—	100	—	40	—	—	—	—
Aug												
1	211	79	79	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	79	79	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	211	79	79	103	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
4	—	79	79	103	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
5	—	79	79	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	211	79	79	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From July 23, to
Aug. 18.

1816	5 per	Bank
	Cent.	Actions.
July	fr. c.	fr. c.
23	57 85	1057 50
25	57 50	1056 —
27	57 50	1055 —
29	57 65	1053 —
31	57 30	1052 —
Aug.		
2	57 10	1052 —
4	57 60	1053 75
6	57 60	1057 —
8	57 50	1060 —
10	57 60	1067 —
13	57 35	1067 —
15	57 60	1070 —
18	57 15	1067 —

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			AT PHILADELPHIA.		
	Aug. 13 20.			July 14.		
3 per cent.	51	—	51	—	59	—
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	—	—	89	—
New Loan 6 per cent.	83	—	85	—	89	—
Louisiana 6 per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares	—	—	—	—	—	—

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTS, June 11.

Andrew M. Manchester, brush maker. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Bowler W. late of Hurst, Lancashire, hat manufacturer. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Brown W. and A. Walter, Bristol, merchants. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Chapman H. New Road, Middlesex, carman. *Sol.* Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office.
 Fidgeon T. E. Getley, and H. Lomas, Birmingham, merchants. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 Hamilton W. and M. Agar, Riches-court, Lime-street, merchants. *Sol.* Healing, Lawrence-lane.
 Hill A. M. and E. Pratt, Manchester, milliners. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Haigh W. Barnsley, York, grocer. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Jefferies T. Hanley, Stafford, grocer. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.
 Morgan T. Westbury upon Trym, Gloucester, innholder. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Ryley W. Worcester, linen draper. *Sol.* Beck, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.
 Smith J. late of Saxmundham, Suffolk, brewer. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.
 Silvester P. H. Newport, Salop, printer. *Sols.* Benbow and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Truman J. Dawlish, Devon, tailor. *Sol.* Fairbank, Staple Inn.
 Taylor J. Newcastle upon Lyme, Stafford, retailer of wine and spirituous liquors. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.
 Wigglesworth T. Hoylandswaine, York, tanner. *Sol.* Bartlett, Bartholomew close.
 Wynde J. Leominster, hop merchant. *Sol.* Becke, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

CERTIFICATES, July 2.

J. Wilson, late of Ludlow, Salop, rope maker. *W. S. Robb, Blackfriars-road, Surry, merchant.*
 W. Keary, Ipswich, Suffolk, woollen draper. *J. and J. Mullet, Ilminster, Somerset, flax and tow spinners.* *S. Rawlinson, late of the Harrow-road, Paddington, coal merchant.* *P. Blachford, late of Lifton, Devon, miller.* *G. Skillecorn, of the Adam and Eve Tavern, Middlesex, ale and table beer brewer.* *S. and C. Wise, late of Maidstone, Kent, paper manufacturers.* *T. Stokes, of the Level Iron Works, Kingswinford, Stafford, iron master.* *G. Children, Tonbridge, Kent, banker.* *R. Worthy, Exeter, woollen manufacturer.* *B. Tidmarsh, Tamworth, Warwick, dealer.* *R. Martin, Tilney, Norfolk, farmer.* *A. Biddlecombe, Stockport, Cheshire, victualler.* *T. C. Burt, now or late of Catherine-court, Tower-hill, coal merchant.* *W. Nettleford, Dartford, Kent, butcher.*

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, June 15.

Candlin J. of the Minories, slopseller.
 Phillips M. St. Mary Axe, merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Cooke W. Millsbridge, York-hire, and J. Littlewood, Leeds, carpet manufacturers.
 French T. Waddington, Oxfordshire, dealer in horses.
 Johnson P. Saint George's-place, Middlesex, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Andrews W. of the Minories, ship broker. *Sols.* Tilton and Co. Coleman-street.
 Bean W. of Blackman-street, Newington, horse dealer. *Sols.* Partridge and Co. Lombard-st.

Coburn T. late of Newland, Oxford, but now a prisoner in the Fleet Prison, woolstapler. *Sols.* Clutton and Co. High-street, Borough.
 Donne J. Old-street Road, auctioneer. *Sol.* Howard, Barnard's Inn.
 Earle J. and W. L. on, Old Change, London, and Wigan, Lancashire warehousemen. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.
 Harrison T. North Shields, block and mast maker. *Sol.* Plumpre, Temple.
 Jennings W. E. Spitsby, Lincolnshire, shop-keeper. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Knight W. late of Mar-den, Yorkshire, grocer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 King J. Tonbridge, Kent, carpenter. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
 Livock J. W. Redenhall with Harleston, Norfolk, innkeeper. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford Row.
 Lynnell S. W. Lynnell, and E. Perkins, Chatham, Kent, grocers. *Sols.* Debarry and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Stackard J. Whitechapel-road, leather cutter. *Sols.* Smith and Co. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.
 Smyth J. late of Maidstone, Kent, brewer. *Sols.* Debarry and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Turner S. J. Norwich, timber merchant. *Sols.* W. and G. Taylor, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.
 Tabor W. R. James-street, Golden-square, plumber. *Sol.* Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden.
 Wilkinson J. late of Lancaster, bookseller. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Ward S. J. Heybridge, Essex, coal merchant. *Sols.* Watkins and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, July 6.

R Hole, Bow, Devon, serge maker. *B. E. Burrill, Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, watch maker.* *J. Pring, late of Crediton, Devon, tanner.* *R. Air, Botolph-lane, mealman.* *S. Rackham, Norwich, liquor merchant.* *J. Dy, High Erroll, Salop, tailor.* *R. Armstrong, Houghton, Lancaster, and Worcester-street, Southwark, hat manufacturer.* *C. Holland, late of Lambeth, Surrey, army agent.* *G. Walker, Stockport, Chester, fell monger.* *T. Brame, Lowestoft, Suffolk, herring merchant.* *W. Spriggs, Bath, and of Cheltenham, Gloucester, haberdasher.* *H. Sicklen, Godalming, Surrey, butcher.* *W. Banks, Bra'ley, Stafford, engineer.* *J. Cartwright, Saltford, Somerset, victualler.* *W. Crosland, Dewsbury, York, clothier.* *J. Timings, Birmingham, grocer.*

BANKRUPTS, June 18.

Byrchmore T. late of Caddington, Hertford, but now a prisoner in the Fleet, farmer. *Sols.* Aubrey and Co. Took's-court, Cursitor-street.
 Barker J. and C. Graver, Broad-street, London, and Amsterdam, merchants. *Sol.* Wilde, Warwick-square.
 Bullock T. New Laith, Lancaster, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.
 Bedder H. Pownill's Terrace, Kennington-road, Surrey, mariner. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.
 Cobden T. Chichester, Sussex, carpenter. *Sol.* Bogue, Clement's Inn.
 Clarke R. late of Warwick-bridge, Cumberland, dealer. *Sols.* Mounsey and Co. Staple Inn.
 Clarke T. Worsley, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.

Forster W. Shaddon-gate, Cumberland, brass and iron founder. *Sol.* Hodgson, Bucklersbury, London.

Gall B. jun. Woodbridge, Suffolk, tailor. *Sol.* Nelson, Barnard's Inn.

M'Quod W. Leadenhall-street, merchant. *Sol.* Hackett, New-court, Swin's-lane.

Milburn T. Hammond's-court, Mincing-lane, spirit broker. *Sol.* Haynes, Fenchurch-street.

Taylor J. late of Hoxton Town, Middlesex, rag merchant. *Sol.* West, New Boswell-court, Carey-street.

West C. Bucklersbury, Warehouseman. *Sol.* Dodd, Billiter-lane.

CERTIFICATES, July 9

J. W. Sowerby, Fish-street-hill, merchant. J. Tyrer, late of Bickarstaff, Ormskirk, Lancashire, cattle dealer. W. Hancock, Stretton, Hereford, pig dealer. R. Weakley, Plymouth Dock, Devon, tavern keeper. H. Norman, St. Neots, Huntingdon, corn dealer. R. Barnes, Uttoxeter, Stafford, common carrier. T. Stratford and G. Stratford, Holborn-bridge, London, haberdashers. C. A. Ansell, Carshalton, Surrey, paper maker. W. Griffiths, Bath, hatter. J. Stocks, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, rope manufacturer. T. Halford, late of Finch-lane, Cornhill, stock broker. L. Sims, Castle street, Houndsditch, merchant. R. King, formerly of Welland, Devon, but late of Old-street-road, butcher. R. Potter, late of Ilkeston, Derby, tallow chandler.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, June 22.

Crisp J. Nicholas-lane, merchant.
Fairless M. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Acton C. Litchfield, Blacksmith. *Sols.* Debarry and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Adams P. T. Rood-lane and Mincing-lane, merchant. *Sol.* Haynes, Fenchurch-street.
Arnold T. Rochester, grocer. *Sol.* Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.
Bennet J. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
Bloore S. Birmingham, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.
Carter G. Wheathamstead, Hertford, farmer. *Sol.* Smith, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square.
Corlass W. Reediford Mill, and S. Bolton, Emmett Hall, Colne, Lancaster, cotton spinners. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
Carpenter P. J. and J. Webber, Wellington, Somersetshire, drapers. *Sol.* Pearson, Temple.
Doughty J. Leadenham, Lincoln, farmer. *Sols.* Lambert and Co. Bedford Row.
Forster W. St. Martin's-lane, silversmith. *Sol.* Stokes, Golden-square.

Gowen J. Mark-lane, wine and spirit broker. *Sol.* Burnley, Church-court, Walbrook.
Gill B. Manchester, draper. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Freen T. Birmingham, upholder. *Sol.* Pearson, Fenchurch-street.
Herbert W. Llanidloes, Montgomery, flannel manufacturer. *Sol.* Biggs, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Hayes C. Cooper's Row, Tower-hill, wine merchant. *Sol.* Haynes, Fenchurch-street.
Hopkinson W. Chiswell-street, merchant. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook.

Henry I. Liverpool, slopseller. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.
Harrison J. Sheffield, grocer. *Sol.* Battye, Chancery-lane.

Hart R. Ormskirk, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Lord J. and R. Lord, Halliwell, Lancaster, cotton spinners. *Sol.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn-square.

Labrow V. St. John-street, Smithfield, druggist. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Machin S. Lincoln, milliner. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Old Broad-street.

Moseley W. and J. Moseley, Portsea, Hants, china merchants. *Sol.* Naylor, Great Newport-street.

Potts E. Hilton Ferry, Durham, ship builder. *Sol.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.

Randall R. Coleman-street, factor. *Sols.* Weston and Co. Fenchurch-street.

Rotherby J. Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer. *Sol.* Clennell, Staple Inn.

Robinson W. Gray's, Essex, victualler. *Sols.* Evitt and Co. Haydon-square, Minories.

Reid J. Newcastle upon Tyne, saddler. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bidge-street.

Stocks J. Aldersgate-street, salesman. *Sol.* Robinson, Essex-street, Strand.

Scott B. Horncastle, Lincoln, merchant. *Sol.* Spencer, Lamb's Conduit-street.

Tyler P. Haddenham, Bucks, maltster. *Sols.* Rose and Co. Gray's Inn.

Vise W. Spalding, Lincoln, surgeon. *Sol.* Gaunt, Lamb's Conduit-street.

Worley C. Woodyats, Dorsetshire, innkeeper. *Sol.* Hayward, Chancery-lane.

Wyche H. New Sarum, Wilts, wine and spirit merchant. *Sol.* Emly, Temple.

White G. Limehouse-hold-stairs, shipwright. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook.

Wheeler W. Sion Hill Farm, Worcester, dealer. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Wright J. Birmingham, inkstand manufacturer. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

CERTIFICATES, July 13.

J. Bury, Kinfare, Staffordshire, butcher. G. Welsh, Liverpool, merchant. A. Fell, Liverpool, ship chandler. J. Nisbet, Liverpool, merchant. S. Welch, Church Minshull, Cheshire, malt dealer. J. Crawley, Crimscoot-street, skin salesman. W. Worral, Liverpool, merchant. J. Humphries, Cold Aston, Gloucestershire, dealer in cattle. T. Crowley, Kingston upon Hull, grocer. J. Sowerby, Cheapside, merchant. S. I. Lob, Windmill-street, Finsbury-square, merchant. D. Price, Oxford-street, linen draper. W. Forrester and J. Kerr, Crown court, London, merchants. J. Tozer, Alderman's Walk, Bishopsgate-street, merchant. J. Dean, Nutkin's corner, Bermondsey, shipwright. W. Brown, Sutton at Hone, Kent, sheep dealer. T. Orton, Liverpool, hosier. J. Slee, jun. Brighthelmstone, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS, June 25.

Arnold J. W. Great Tower-street, wine merchant. *Sols.* Bruce and Co. Billiter-square.
Bayfield B. Mark-lane, spirit broker. *Sol.* Burnley, Church-court, Walbrook.

Butt W. Shepton Mallet, Somerset, woolstapler. *Sol.* Grose, Temple.

Bradbury J. Chatham, Kent, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.

Balbing W. Grainthorpe, Lincoln, beast jobber. *Sols.* Lodington and Co. Temple.

Carpenter J. and J. P. Carpenter, Wellington, Somerset, bankers. *Sol.* Pearson, Temple.

Carvelly J. Willingham, Cambridge, dealer. *Sols.* Toone and Co. Curator-street.

Harvey J. late of Stoughton, Somerset, miller. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Jackson A. late of West Leigh, Lancashire, but now a prisoner in Lancaster Gaol, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Lowndes T. Mitre-court, Cheapside, warehouseman. *Sol.* James, Bucklersbury.
 Molony M. City Road, coachmaker. *Sol.* Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.
 Oldring H. Sibton, Suffolk, tanner. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.
 Pope R. late of Cherhill, Wilts, maltster. *Sol.* Nethersole, Essex-street, Strand.
 Pryce E. late of Crown-street, cheesemonger. *Sols.* Allis on and Co. Freeman's-court.
 Pannell M. Hosier-lane, West Smithfield, leather dresser. *Sol.* Carter, Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange.
 Stewart W. New Road, Deptford, Kent, victualler. *Sol.* Parker, Greenwich.
 Scott J. Taylor's-buildings, Covent Garden, and Sloan-square, Chelsea, blacking maker. *Sols.* Pritchard and Co. Essex-street, Strand.
 Thomson J. C. Osbourne, and I Westmorland, Billiter-square, London, ship brokers. *Sol.* Paterson, Old Broad-street.
 White F. Mark-lane, merchant. *Sol.* Day, White Hart-court, Bishopsgate-street.
 Wheelodon T. Derby, iron founder. *Sol.* Beridge, Hatton Garden.

CERTIFICATES, July 16.

T. Honeychurch, Bristol, house carpenter. *J.* Bamber, Liverpool, master mariner. *W.* Stanbrough, jun. formerly of Woking, Surrey, mealman. *A.* Dawson, Bath, wheel chair maker. *J.* Selway, jun. Wells, Somerset, tallow chandler. *P.* McCamley, Liverpool, merchant. *G.* Ridley, Tenbury, Worcester, baker. *J.* Birch, Coventry, horse dealer. *T.* Gower, Wetherfield, Essex, maltster.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, June 29.

Redhead W. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Adair A. and D. Cunningham, Winchester-street, merchants. *Sols.* Kearsay and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.
 Barrow J. and J. Haigh, Mold-green, Yorkshire, merchants. *Sol.* Walker, Lincoln's Inn.
 Boulton W. jun. Gloucester, grocer. *Sol.* King, Sergeant's Inn.
 Butt J. Warminster, Wilts, grocer. *Sols.* Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.
 Clark R. St. Mary-hill, ship broker. *Sol.* Atcheson, Great Winchester-street.
 Entwistle J. F. and J. H. Manley, Cateaton-street, warehousemen. *Sols.* Gale and Co. Basinghall-street.
 Hall J. and W. R. Aspinall, Harp-lane, Tower-street, wine merchants. *Sol.* Bellamy, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Harker G. Shaftsbury-place, Aldersgate-street, straw hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Mangnall, Warwick-square.
 Hill W. B. Coventry, watch manufacturer. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Hornsey M. York, wine merchant. *Sols.* Morton and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Lawson W. Whitby, Yorkshire, silk mercer. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Lowe A. Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell, working jeweller. *Sol.* Charter, Printers-street, Blackfriars.
 Oak E. and M. Plymouth, milliners. *Sols.* Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.
 Oakley W. Stroud, Gloucestershire, trow owner. *Sols.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Ogden S. Keighley, Yorkshire, money scrivener. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
 Oliphant J. and Saxon J. Barge-yard, Buck-

lersbury, merchants. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.
 Phillipin W. Bread-st. merchant. *Sol.* Mason, Bread-street-hill, Cheapside.
 Poole J. E. Newcastle upon Tyne, straw hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.
 Powis B. Tettenhall, Staffordshire, maltster. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Simpson F. Globe-street, cabinet maker. *Sol.* West, Red Lion street, Wapping.
 Smith J. Sedgley, Staffordshire, iron master. *Sol.* Whitaker Broad-court, Long Acre.
 Smith J. Manchester, tailor. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, July 20.

W. Kershaw, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant. *J.* W. Wharton, Loughborough, Leicestershire, money scrivener. *T.* Guy, Liverpool, grocer. *J.* Dawson, Liverpool, broker. *M.* Cowell and *T.* Carter, Old Ford, brewers. *R.* Turner, Faversham, Kent, miller. *R. T. de Roche, J.* Perrin, and *H. L. J. S. R. Rochas, Lime-street,* merchants. *R.* Stephens, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. *R.* Collins, Union-court, Broad-street, builder. *J.* Dorman, Bideford-Devonshire, innkeeper. *C.* Trussler, Fashion-street, Spitalfields, silk printer.

BANKRUPTS, July 2.

Bland F. B. Torkington, calico printer. *Sols.* Edge and Co. Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Buckley W. Farnley, Yorkshire, manufacturer. *Sol.* Highmoor, Scott's-yard, Cannon-street.
 Butler H. Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, butcher. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
 Capewell T. Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, grocer. *Sol.* Gaskell, Gray's Inn.
 Evans R. Duffell, Derbyshire, maltster. *Sol.* Savage, Great Winchester-street.
 Foster W. Liverpool, grocer. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Richardson W. North Shields, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.
 Smith R. Birmingham, water gilder. *Sol.* Blandford, Temple.
 Von J. Withorid, Devonshire, farmer. *Sol.* Berry, Crediton.
 Wright C. Birmingham, plater. *Sol.* Blandford, Temple.

CERTIFICATES, July 23.

G. Hammond, Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, merchant. *G.* Castell Elton, Buckinghamshire, grocer. *J.* Davenport, Slough, Buckinghamshire, butcher. *S.* Carter, Cheapside, warehouseman. *T.* Warrington, Portsmouth, grocer. *J.* Adlington, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, working jeweller. *E.* Gaspard, George-street, Minorities, merchant. *M.* Rivers, New Alreford, Southampton, maltster. *J.* Pocock, Sidmontor, Southampton, farmer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, July 6.

Beach H. Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, mercer.

BANKRUPTS

Ainge T. Wilmington, Kent, baker. *Sol.* Benton, Union-street, Southwark.
 Arnold G. Broughton, Lancashire, manufacturer. *Sol.* Edge, Manchester.
 Barwick J. Bury St. Edmund's, builder. *Sol.* Bromley, Gray's Inn.
 Bentley I. Hanley, Staffordshire, potter. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.
 Bell N. Boreham-park, Hertfordshire, hay jobber. *Sol.* Pownall, Staple Inn.
 Blanshard G. jun. Bermondsey-street, Surrey, butcher.

Batten J. Bath, laceman. *Sol.* Fisher, High Holborn.
 Chandler W. Birmingham, grocer. *Sol.* Nichols, Gray's Inn.
 Daws W. Ulverston, Lancashire, ironmonger. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.
 Fay J. Upper George-street, Portman-square, childbed linen manufacturer. *Sol.* Williams, Dyer's buildings, Holborn.
 Gaskill J. and J. of the Minorities, merchants. *Sol.* Nind, Throgmorton-street.
 Gordon T. Ironmonger's-lane, Liverpool, merchant. *Sol.* Hackett, New-court, Lombard-street.
 Gammon W. N. B. and J. Berthorn, Austin Friars, merchants. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 Lancaster J. Brompton, merchant. *Sols.* Rooke and Co. Coleman-street.
 Massey J. Hatton Norris, Lancashire, grocer. *Sols.* Wright and Co. Temple.
 Munroster J. Lancaster, watch maker. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Purvis J. Bishopgate-street, cordwainer. *Sol.* Redit, King's-road.
 Pearce R. and A. Marrack, Penzance, Cornwall, merchants. *Sols.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Ritchie W. and J. jun. Finsbury-square, merchants. *Sol.* Paterson, Old Broad-street.
 Roberts W. jun. Deal, merchant. *Sols.* Reeks and Co. Minorities.
 Richardson T. Newcastle upon Tyne, house carpenter. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Wood G. and J. Jackson, Broughton, Lancashire, calico printers. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

CERTIFICATES, July 27.

C. and J. Hayes, Old Jewry, merchants. J. Emery, Bedford, grocer. T. Norris, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, merchant. C. Martin, Aberlunvey, Breconshire, innkeeper. A. Balls, Hare-street, Essex, innholder. T. J. and B. Gibbons, Wolverhampton, bankers. L. Bryant, Bath, wine merchant. R. Adnam, Isley, Berkshire, brewer. J. Howell, Chester, linen draper. J. Palmer, Piccadilly, tailor. W. Bogle hole, Mark-lane, corn factor. J. Bailey, Lavenham, Suffolk, carpenter. J. Crompton, Hereford, coal merchant. T. Hopkins, Huddington, Middlesex, plate glass manufacturer. F. Falkner, M. Row, Herefordshire, farmer. T. Bell, Lincoln, baker. T. D. Pinnock, Cheesehill, Southampton, woolstapler. J. Clay, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. P. Greaves, St. Paul's Church-yard, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED, July 9.

Royal B. Shakspeare's-walk, St. Paul, Shadwell, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Tucker J. late of Canada, North America, and of Linsted Cottage, near Sittingbourne, Kent, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Booth W. late of Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries, potter. *Sol.* Wilson, Temple.
 Bentley I. Hanley, Stoke upon Trent, Stafford, potter. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-st.
 Cole R. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen draper. *Sol.* Windus, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.
 Craven J. Heaton, Bradford, and T. Craven, Otley, York, worsted spinners. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
 Fisher B. R. late of Southampton-place, New-road, wine merchant. *Sols.* Edwards and Co. Castle-street, Holborn.

Falshaw J. Wakefield, York, grocer. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
 Hatton T. Warrington, Lancaster, butcher. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
 Hancock J. and T. Sheldon, late of Burslem, Staffordshire Potteries, potters. *Sol.* Wilson, Temple.
 Mellor R. Oldham, Lancaster, grocer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Mattingly Wm. W. Kent, and B. Kent, Wantage and Abingdon, Berks, bankers. *Sol.* Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.
 Newham W. King's Lynn, Norfolk, merchant. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Newman I. W. Norton, Gloucester, horse dealer. *Sol.* King, Serjeant's Inn.
 Nicholls J. King's Lynn, Norfolk, linen draper. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Oliver J. Lutterworth, Leicester, cotton manufacturer. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Stone J. Blackwater, Surrey, tailor. *Sol.* Paron, Watbrook, London.
 Simpson J. and J. Westmorland, Liverpool, house builders. *Sol.* Whitley, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, July 30.

D. Ap T. Youngs, Water-lane, Fleet-street, carpenter. W. Pearce, Liverpool, merchant.
 J. Butt, Sheffield, York, draper. E. Edwards, late of Camvay, Carnarvon, merchant. I. Culmore and J. Culmore, jun. Church-court, Clement's-lane, brokers. J. Beddels, Cambridge, cabinet maker. J. P. Leigh, Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, broker. J. Harrison, Manchester, plumber. T. Carlen and W. Wilson, late of Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street, coal factors. J. Carlen, late of Portsmouth, ship chandler. W. Scott, Pall Mall, tailor. J. Wooldridge, jun. Plaistow, Sussex, grocer. J. Mason, Little Thorock, hay dealer. J. Tolson, late of Bighouse, Halifax, York, grocer. W. Scott, Portsmouth, wine merchant. F. Craike, H. Ingledew, and T. Ingledew, Borough-market, Southwark, potatoe merchants. W. Stuckey, Fleet-street, London, vintner. T. Williams, Derby, brass founder. T. Banks, Little Hill-house, Sedgeley, Stafford, timber merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, July 13.

J. V. Caldas, Great Winchester-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Bishop S. Colchester, coach maker. *Sol.* Hunt, Surrey-street, Strand.
 Caldas V. J. Great Winchester-street, merchant. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 Calvert A. Sydenham, Kent, ship owner. *Sol.* Masterman, Old Broad-street.
 Cole D. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, currier. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Dyer J. Wootton under Edge, Gloucestershire, machine maker. *Sol.* Highmoore, Scot's-yard.
 Durham S. Harlow, Essex, innkeeper. *Sols.* Fielder and Co. Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.
 Dimond J. Bath, perfumer. *Sol.* Haunnam, Piazza Chambers, Covent Garden.
 Gars W. Grassington, Yorkshire, grocer. *Sol.* Beverly, Staple Inn.
 Gillbee N. Denon, Kent, coal merchant. *Sol.* Abbott, Abchurch-yard, Lombard-street.
 Jackson J. Dean-street, Canterbury-square, Southwark, coal merchant. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.
 Kent J. Abingdon, Berkshire, common carrier. *Sol.* Nelson, Essex-street, Strand.

Lawrence J. Hounsitch, draper. Sols. Knight and Co. Basinghall-street.

Madden J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance broker. Sols. Templer and Co. Burr-street East Smithfield.

Roberts T. Alfreton, Derbyshire, fellmonger. Sol. Heelis, Staple Inn.

Redman J. Oxford-street, grocer. Sol. Devey, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

Ray J. Ratcliffe-layer, jeweller. Sols. Robinson and Co. Charterhouse-square.

Spencer J. Bolper, Derbyshire, nail manufacturer. Sol. Berridge, Hatton Garden.

Shepard S. Wellington, Shropshire, banker. Sol. Begg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Tantum W. Derby, orange merchant. Sol. Berridge, Hatton Garden.

Trotter D. Bishop Wearmouth, mast maker. Sol. Blakiston, Symond's Inn.

Tennant G. Wapping-street, ship chandler. Sols. Templer and Co. Burr-street, East Smithfield.

Watson G. Figgethorpe, Yorkshire, corn dealer. Sols. Longhall and Co. Gray's Inn.

Wooler W. Eland, Yorkshire, coal merchant. Sol. Williams, Red Lion square.

CERTIFICATES, August 3.

S. Goujon, Newgate-street, straw hat manufacturer. T. Graham, Carlisle, Cumberland, spirit merchant. J. Soper, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, innkeeper. J. Wilson, Manchester, grocer. W. C. Brown, Stonehouse, Gloucester, merchant. E. Spencer, Wells, Somerset, victualler. J. J. Bowring, late of Aldgate, London, hatter. P. Lawrinson, Manchester, fusian manufacturer. S. Arnison, Castle-street, Leicester-square, coal merchant. J. Steel, Liverpool, druggist. W. Cleaver and F. Cleaver, Denmark-street, St. Giles in the Fields, soap manufacturers. J. Cutting, late of Playford, Suffolk, miller.

BANKRUPTS, July 10.

Aspinall John and J. Aspinall, Liverpool, bankers. Sols. Avison and Co. Hanover-street, Liverpool.

Anram J. Southampton, butcher. Sols. Clark and Co. Warford-court.

Beaumont G. late of Crowle, Lincoln, woollen draper. Sols. Exlet and Co. Fumival's Inn.

Cooke J. Coxhoe, Durham, banker. Sols. Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Crye R. Liverpool, joiner. Sols. Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Carter J. now or late of West Pennard, Somerset, jobber. Sols. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

Cattel S. Davenport, Northampton, carpenter. Sol. Langloh, Gray's Inn.

Fletcher W. Gnat-mills, Cumberland, flax dresser. Sol. Clennell, Staple Inn.

France W. now or late of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, linen draper. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Goode J. L. cees er, hosier. Sols. Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Hansen I. Liverpool, broker. Sol. Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.

Jacobs J. and J. Hayward, Woodbridge, Suffolk, merchants. Sol. Nelson, Barnard's Inn, Holborn.

Johnson B. T. Liverpool, printer. Sols. Lowes and Co. Temple.

Johnson J. now or late of Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, Cambridge, farmer. Sols. Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.

Pidgeon P. and W. Pidgeon, late of the Stock Exchange Coffee-house, avorn keepers. Sols. Alliston and Co. Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Robinson S. Sculcoates, York, ship chandler. Sol. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Tidbury K. Woodford Mills, Northampton, paper manufacturer. Sol. Besant, Fumival's Inn.

Walker S. late of Mark-lane, London, ship broker. Sol. Ganes, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

Ward D. and S. Smith, Liverpool, earthenware dealers. Sols. Griffiths and Co. Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

Yates K. T. P. Kilgour, and J. Yates, Manchester, calico printers. Sol. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

CERTIFICATES, August 6.

J. P. Butler, Bilsdon, Wolverhampton, Stafford, grocer. R. German, Plymouth Duck, Devon, mercer. H. Fernor, East Woodhay, Southampton, farmer. G. Barnard, Wantage, Berks, brewer. J. Cooper, late of Arleburgh, Norfolk, miller. J. Walker, late of Alfrick, Worcester, timber merchant. E. W. Gray, Alton, Southampton, banker. J. Mandall, Bedford-street, Covent Garden, silk mercer. F. Cooke, late of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, miller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, July 30.

Bagley D. Sedgely, Stafford, iron master.

BANKRUPTS.

Armstrong J. Adde Street, Aldermanbury, dealer. Sols. Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.

Cradocke J. Downing Street, Westminster, picture dealer. Sol. Rigby, Golden Square.

Dawson G. Red Cross Square, Cripplegate, merchant. Sol. Allingham, St. John's Square, Smithfield.

Dalrymple J. Liverpool, corn merchant. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery Lane.

Davies W. Argord, Monmouth, dealer and chapman. Sol. King, Serjeant's Inn.

Escudier J. Pulteney Hotel, Piccadilly, wine merchant. Sols. Dawson and Co. New Burlington Street.

Hobbes R. Stratford upon Avon, Warwick, money scrivener. Sols. Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Kay W. Barnard Castle, Durham, woollen draper. Sol. Battye, Chancery Lane.

Lawson J. Sheffield, mercer. Sol. Taylor, John Street, Bedford Row.

Moss T. Blandford Street, Manchester Square, linen draper. Sols. Webster and Co. Queen Street, Cheapside.

Meeson E. Aldermanbury, London. Sols. Made and Co. Gray's Inn.

North T. Sheffield, merchant. Sol. Wilson, Greville Street, Hatton Garden.

Shutt J. Paternoster Row, tea dealer. Sols. Pownall and Co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.

Stott I. Salford Lancaster, butcher. Sols. Clarke and Co. Chancery Lane.

Thompson J. Broad Street Buildings, London, merchant. Sols. Noy and Co. Mincing Lane.

Taylor G. and G. Jarman, Fenchurch Street, sail cloth merchants. Sols. Sarsine and Co. Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Tebay E. Hastings, Sussex, ironmonger. Sol. Wilson, Devonshire Street, Bishopgate-st.

Vozer W. Crediton, Devon, saddler. Sols. Audros and Co. Warford Court.

Wilson J. Manchester, warehouseman *Sols.*

Willis and Co. Warford Court

Wills J. Keynsham, Somerset, victualler *Sol.*

Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House

CERTIFICATES, August 10.

T. Young, Seymour Place, St. Mary-le-bone, cow keeper T. Morley, Uttoxeter, Stafford, joiner W. Jackson, Clement's Lane, merchant R. Bailing, Deal, linen draper J. Masterman, Hatton Garden, music seller J. Adams, Tooley Street, Southwark, ship broker T. Stunt, Sheerness, baker J. Elliot, Hayes, Middlesex, maltster J. Taylor, sen. Old Street, pasteboard manufacturer B. Downs, Mansfield, Nottingham, in keeper W. Nelmes, Croft, Hereford, farmer J. Hanbury, Shoreditch, distiller R. Cook, Barton upon Humber, Lincoln, confusator

BANKRUPTS, July 23.

Boardman S. and R. Boardman, Liverpool, merchants *Sols.* Avison and Co. Liverpool

Evans B. H. Bath, bookseller *Sol.* Burlfoot, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

Hackett W. Langley, Derby, tanner *Sol.*

Hubbersty, Austin Friars

Isaac J. now or late of Gosport, Southampton, leather seller *Sol.* Shelton, Sessions House, London

Jolliffe T. Henley in Arden, Warwick, draper *Sols.* Meyrick and Co. Red Lion Square, London

Kirkham R. Spalding, Lincoln, draper *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warford Court

Kingston W. Trowbridge, Wilts, carpenter *Sols.* Debary and Co. Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields

Lloyd D. Pool, Montgomery, lime burner *Sol.* Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn

Partridge E. Queen Street, Holborn, oilman

Robson J. Sunderland near the Sea, grocer *Sol.* Plumtree, Temple

Stabler F. T. Marshall, and G. Marshall, now or late of York, linen merchants *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn

Smith R. Pontefract, York, surgeon *Sols.* Exley and Co. Fumival's Inn

Stanway J. Leominster, Hereford, surgeon *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn

Woods H. Liverpool, merchant *Sol.* Yallop, Princes Street, Bedford Row

CERTIFICATES, August 20.

N. Davis, Fore Street, Linchouse, Middlesex, slop-seller C. Johnson, Lever Bank, Lancashire, calico printer H. Howells, Millbank, Carmarthen, tanner F. Fisher, Edgware Road, Paddington, nurseryman D. Sutton, jun. Brightlingsea, Essex, ship owner T. Scott, Liverpool, linen draper W. Baker, Bristol, cabinet maker J. Platts, Oxford Road, Middlesex, music seller Ann Atkinson, Bath jeweller Joseph Corbie and John Corbie, Duraud's Wharf, Rotherhithe, Surrey, mast makers T. Herbert, New Burlington Street, apothecary

BANKRUPTCY SEQUESTED, July 27,

Bailey Thomas, Wallbrook, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Beals E. Hart-street, Covent Garden, victualler.

Bennett G. Bedminster, Somerset, woollen-cord manufacturer. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's inn-fields.

Biston A. Finch-lane, Cornhill, merchant. *Sol.* Leigh, Poultry.

Bowditch T. and Willis Rowland, Bristol, hat-manufacturers. *Sols.* Clark and Co. Chancery-lane.

Cahusac W. M. High Holborn, musical instrument maker. *Sol.* Barber, Chancery-lane.

Habbis J. Aston, Warwick, iron-founder. *Sol.* Blandford, Temple.

Hawkridge C. Knaresborough, York. *Sol.* Batty, Chancery-lane.

Hawbridge J. Brearton, Knaresborough, maltster. *Sol.* Batty, Chancery-lane

Morley G. Lewes, Sussex, carpenter. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford-row.

Plaw R. H. Riches-court, Lime-street, merchant. *Sols.* Hillyard and Co. Copthall-court.

Roxburgh, J. Liverpool, tailor. *Sols.* Griffiths and Co. Liverpool.

Scott J. Tuxford, Nottingham, inn-keeper. *Sols.* Ross and Co. New Bosswell-court, Chancery-lane.

Turk R. Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, iron-monger. *Sol.* Allen, New-inn.

Wilson E. Hull, draper. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Wood J. J. South Hamlet, Gloucester, coal-merchant. *Sol.* King, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet Street.

CERTIFICATES, August 17.

G. Wright, Birmingham, grocer. G. Ward, Quintin, Gloucestershire, dealer W. P. Earp, and J. P. Bagnall, Wolverhampton, manufacturer of locks. R. Chantee, Chumleigh, Devon, linen-draper. H. T. Hardacre, Charing-cross, dealer. J. McLaughan, Pall Mall-coart, army-agents. J. Wynde, Leominster, hop-merchant. J. Smith, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. T. Cropper, Warrington, timber-merchant. R. Wardle, Kings-road, Pimlico, builder. W. Rushforth, Halifax, York, woollen manufacturer.

SCOTLAND.

SEQUESTRATIONS.—JANUARY, 1810.

Brown John, jun. Leith, merchant.
Dick Thomas, Dundee, merchant.
Fulton Andrew, Kilmarnock, cotton spinner.
Graham Duncan, Aberfoyle, Perth, grazier.
Gal'oway John, Cupar Fife, merchant.
Kellock George, Thornhill, saddler.
Lawson George, Edinburgh, tanner.
Listie J. and A. Peterhead, merchants.
Martin Robert, Bow, Ayrshire, cattle dealer.
Miller Robert, Over Hariched, horse dealer.
M'Ilvride James, merchant.
Marshall Peter, Glasgow, wood merchants.
Maxwell W. Dumfries, physician and grocer.
Morrison J. Kippon, maltman and cattle dealer.
Patterson J. Loches, near Dundee, manufacturer.
Rowcassel David, Barbec, cattle dealer.
Shannon, Stewart and Co. Greenock, and Shannon, Livingstone and Co. Newfoundland.
Sinclair Thomas, Crief, cattle dealer.
Simson Hector, Bowmare, in the Island of Isley merchant.
Stuart Charles, sen. Charles Stuart, jun. and Quinton Stuart, Greenock, merchants.
Thom W. Anna, surgeon and apothecary.

Tyrie
Wright
Whyt
Zuill

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Cook
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Finlay

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Math
dea

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Pater
Robe
Stew

Stirl
Walt
Walt

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Tyrie Thomas, Newton Paisley.
Wright Daniel and Patrick Wright.
Whyte Alexander, Dunblane, manufacturers.
Zuill Walter, maltster and cattle dealer.

FEBRUARY.

Balfour John, Montrose, leather merchant.
Bodden and Williamson, Kirkcudbright, merchants.
Cook N. Greenock, merchant and ship owner.
Cochrane J. and Co. Paisley, manufacturers.
Crawford J. and Co. Port Glasgow and Lisbon.
Finlayson A. sen and jun. and J. Finlayson, Errol, cattle dealers.
Grassie A. Farch Hall, in the parish of Garthly, cattle dealer.
Johnston W. and J. Johnston, Greenburn, cattle dealers.
Kyd William, Cupar Fife, merchant.
Lawson James, Dundee, ship owner.
Monro James, Brigend of Alesness, merchant.
Macrae Duncan, Cromarty, merchant.
Merchant Isaac, Stonehaven, butcher.
Morrison D. Farnitchell, in Girvan, cattle dealer.

Moore J. Calton, in Glasgow, grocer and cattle dealer.

M'George J. Dumfries, merchant and grocer.
Mathew and Steel, Townhead, grain and cattle dealers.

Park, Law, and Co. Greenock, merchants.
Pollock, Allan, and Co. Townhead of Mearns, bleachers.

Paterson Malcolm, Glasgow, bricklayer.
Robertson Robert, Auchinleck, Robrayston.
Stewart C. Pinnacre, Perthshire, merchant.
Stirling W. and Sons, Glasgow, merchants.
Walter Robert and Son, Port Glasgow, tanners.
Walter, Fate, and Co. Glasgow, booksellers.

MARCH.

Allan and Co. James-st. Edinburgh, grocers.
Barr James, Pollockshaw, wright.
Clarke William, Paisley, cotton spinner.
Duncan Robert, Stonehaven, merchant.
Easton R. and Sons, Glasgow, manufacturers.
Evans Hugh, Leith, grocer.
Farquharson David, Dundee, merchant.
Gladstone Hugh, Leith, merchant.
Harvey and Sons, Glasgow, merchants.
Hyslop John, Mainsiddel, shopkeeper and travelling merchant.

Hector James, Wick, merchant.
Holliday George, Dumfries, spirit merchant.
Lamond A. and Co. Glasgow, merchants.
Livingstone Arthur, Kilsyth, merchant.
Lockie W. Glasgow, wright.
Macarthur John, Glasgow, merchant.
MacLagan and Co. Underwood, distillers.
M'Allan J. Thurso, shoemaker.
Mather J. Edinburgh, hatter.
M'Kay William and Co. Thurso, merchants.
Meil David, Symington, manufacturer.
Petrie John, Arbroath, merchant.
Robertson Charles, Glasgow, merchant.
Reid Robert, Glasgow, merchant.
Scott J. and Co. Glasgow, merchants and agents.
Whyte D. Blair, cattle dealer.

APRIL.

Abbot James, Dundee, ship owner.
Burnet William, Edinburgh, merchant.
Baxter A. sen. Glasgow, stone ware merchant.
Crawford Andrew, Port Glasgow.
Douglas John, Leith, merchant.
Forrest N. and Co. Glasgow, manufacturers.
Henderson J. and Co. Earliston, merchants.
Ingilis and Matthew, Glasgow, haberdashers.
Stewart Gersham and Co. Greenock, merchants.
Smith J. Horse Wynd, Edinburgh, merchant.

Walker John, Kilbrny, Ayrshire, cattle dealer.

MAY.

Aitkinson W. Lawanuir, coal & lime merchant.
Brown A. Lismahagow and Glasgow, merchant.
Campbell Hector, Glasgow, chandler.
Campbell Robert and Co. Glasgow, merchants.
Chrystie John and Co. Tullycounty, manufacturers.
Colville W. Kilmarnock, merchant.
Gardiners John and Co. Glasgow, ironmongers.
Gardiner William, lime merchant.
Kerr Alexander, late of Broughton Ferry, but now of E. hiebeaton, cattle dealer.
Mackay, Skirvin, and Co. Edinburgh, hat manufacturers.
Marr Robert, Leith, merchant.
M'Callum Duncan, Tarber, merchant.
M'Nider John, Crosshill, merchant.
Muirhead James, Glasgow, jeweller.
Scott William, Glasgow, cooper.
Watson John, jun. Garthland-street, Glasgow, manufacturer.

JUNE.

Birnie Robert, Aberdeen, merchant.
Brown Robert, jun. Glasgow, merchant.
Blakie Robert, Dalkeith, candle maker.
Brown J. jun. and Co. Glasgow, manufacturers.
Craig W. J. Lochwinnoch, grocer.
Campbell J. and Co. Glasgow, manufacturers.
Cochrane, Austin, and Co. Glasgow, jewellers.
Crosthwaite John, Langholm, spirit dealer.
Callum John, Auchinblae, merchant.
Dempster Robert, Nairn, merchant.
Dalgeil Andrew, Paisley, merchant.
Dick John, Boghead, cattle dealer.
Farquhar Alexander, Wick, merchant.
Farnies William, Stonelee, merchant.
Foulds Andrew, Springfield, bleacher.
Gillies John, agent and manufacturer.
Hay Thomas, Edinburgh, ironmonger.
Henderson A. and Co. Broomhill, cattle dealers.
Hyslop Thomas, Penpont, merchant.
Ingles John, Stratton Mill, corn merchant.
Johnstone James, Ecclefechan, maltster.
Kerr and Wilson, Glasgow, manufacturers.
Macfarlane W. and Co. Errol, grocers.
Middlemiss John, Perth, cartwright.
Miller Fraser Andrew, Glasgow, merchant.
M'Aulay Archibald, Paisley, grain dealer.
Morton John, Darvel, Ayr, meal dealer.
Morrison Lewis, Milling, cattle dealer.
Patterson David, Glasgow, merchant.
Reid James, Ayr, grocer and spirit dealer.
Riddell W. Glasgow, glue manufacturer.
Renny S. Arbroath, merchant.
Sloan James and Son, Ayr, spirit dealers.
Sharpe G. Grassmarket, Edinburgh, merchant.
Skirving John, Musselburgh, corn merchant.
Turner John, Dumfries, hosier and draper.
Weir Walter, Glasgow, calico printer.
Wilson and Kerr, Glasgow, manufacturers.

JULY.

Boy James, Maybole, merchant.
Carrick Francis, Dunbar, baker.
Geddes William, Inverness, innkeeper.
Ingles William, Leith, merchant.
Johnstone David and Co. Glasgow, merchants.
Johnston R. jun. Greenside-place, Edinburgh, merchant.
Ker and Penman, Menockbridge, joiners.
Laing John, Cowgate, Edinburgh, broker.
M'Arthur, Neil, and Co. Port Glasgow, merchants.
M'Brir William, Dumfries, grocer.
M'Lachlin Daniel, Glasgow, merchant.
M'Kay James, Wick, merchant.
Paterson Robert, Muchline, merchant.

Sandeman Thomas, Glasgow, merchant
AUGUST.

Cameron John, Leekroy, Inverness, drover
Caw John, Perth, miller
Clark John, Inverness, merchant
Dawson, Marshall, and Co. Edinburgh, tanners
Frew James, Bathgate, grocer
Gaurie W. Glasgow, grocer and spirit dealer
Glass John, Aberdeen, cattle dealer
Gray David, Kincardine, ship builder
Handy-side John, Fisherrow, brewer
Haswell Samuel, Glasgow, merchant
Honey James, Perth, merchant
M'Gowin J. and D. Glasgow, merchant
M'Kellar Duncan, Glasgow, merchant
Marshall Robert, Kelso, saddler
Macdonald W. Buchanan, cattle dealer
Macdonald Christian and Co. Inverness, saddlers
Marshall Robert, Kilmarnock, saddler
Nimmo A. and Son, Kirkcaldy, wood merchant
Redpath David, Edinburgh, grocer

IRELAND.

BANKRUPTS.—MARCH 1816.

Atkinson, L. and Co. Dublin, woollen-manufacturers
Bouras, M. Ballina, shopkeeper
Bywe, P. Francis-street, Dublin, grocer
Gordon, J. Dublin, merchant
Hamilton, Dublin, trader
Kellett, W. A. and Co. Cork, merchants
Lynar, Rocksport, Cork, miller
Letham J. Belf. st, provision-merchant
Lodge F. and O. L. Dublin, hardware-merchts.
Magrath F. Dublin, merchant
Murphy P. Wexford, shopkeeper
Parks W. Dublin, paper-manufacturer
Power F. T. Dublin
Robinson, G. Meate, merchant
Solomon, J. Cork, jeweller
Thompson, John, Cork, merchant

APRIL.

Coningham Alexander, Londonderry, grocer and retailer of spirits
Gibbons Peter, Dublin, cotton-manufacturer
Grant J. Stony Batter, Dublin, tallow chandler
Keogh T. and Co. Ross, Wexford, merchant
Kirk John, New Ross, merchant
Leahy David, Dublin, shopkeeper
Moore Thomas and Co. Dublin, silk-mercens
M'Swney Morgan, Dublin, spirit-merchant
M'Gauran Thomas, Dublin, merchant
Smith Francis, Waterford, merchant
Seed William and Co. Belfast, merchants and co-partners
Taggart J. Dublin, feather and skin-merchant
Wilkinson Robert, Clonmell, shopkeeper

MAY.

Dorman Alexander, Knock, miller
M'Gavin Thomas, sen. and Co. Francis-street, distillers

Russell James, and Co. Moate, brewers

JUNE.

Beatty James, Usher's Quay, Dublin, merchant
Browne Henry, Westport, miller
Burk W. sen. W. Burk, and C. Burk, Chamber street, Dublin, clothiers
Cochran William, Newry, merchant
Cullimore Isaac and Co. Dublin, merchants
Cullimore Isaac and Co. Dublin and London, merchants
Cutbert Edwin, Dublin, haberdasher

Donnan Alexander, Knock, flour miller
Darley Richard, Cambricville, brewer
Elwood Joseph, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, batter

Falloon John, Rathmines, Dublin
Field Thomas, Coles-lane, Dublin, baker
Grimshaw James and Co. Whitehouse, cotton manufacturers

Gunning Thomas, Carrickfergus, brewer
Hocy William, Abbey-street, Dublin, grocer
Kane T. Trinity-place, Dublin, woollen draper
Leland William, Dublin, merchant

Lord Denis, High-st. Dublin, woollen draper
Lynch George, Dublin, merchant
M'Crum John, Belfast, calico printer

M'Donnell James, Rathfriland, tobaccoconist
M'Henry James, Newry, merchant
Maguire J. North King-st. Dublin, grocer
Marten Phares, Tullamore-green, linen draper

M'Cloy Alexander and Co. Belfast, merchants
Murphy Patrick, Mary's-lane, Dublin, distiller
Murray Thomas, Denmark-st. Dublin, grocer
Morison John, Course Lodge, Armagh, linen merchant

Newson John George, Cork, bill broker
Orr John and Co. Newry, merchants
O'Beirne P. Dublin, rectifying distiller
Sprault William, Belfast, woollen draper

Scott Martin and Co. Kilkenny, linen drapers
Seymour Francis, Cork, merchant
Stewart Phoebe, Bride-st. Dublin, linen draper
Scymoure Francis, Cork, chymist

Trouson, Lawford, and Co. Newry
Walker Abraham, Dublin, wine merchant
Walsh Henry Thomas, Dublin, flour factor
Watson G. and Co. Ballinderry, merchants and corn factors

JULY.

Blake Martin, Ballinacord, wool dealer
Birmingham Thomas, Castle-street, Dublin, woollen draper

Buchanan W. jun. Londonderry, grocer
Callaghan Michael and Co. Kantark, millers
Coleman Peter, jun. Dundalk, merchant

Egan William, Kevin-street, Dublin, grocer
Haughton T. jun. Lagan, diaper manufacturer
Hastie James, Brookfield Mills, miller

Kelly Timothy, Glinsk, shopkeeper
O'Beirne Bryan, Longford, shopkeeper
O'Beirne Charles, Mohill, shopkeeper
Pallin John, Ion's Quay, Dublin, merchant

White W. D. Mountmelick, cotton manufacturer

AUGUST.

Atkinson T. D. Dame-street, Dublin, notary public and broker

Ball S. Dublin, earthenware merchant
Creighton John, North Princes-street, Dublin, slate merchant

Fagan P. Old Castle, in the county of Meath, merchant

Jackson Susannah and H. Gray, Cork, linen drapers

Kirk William, Antrim, merchant
M'Intosh James, Dundalk, merchant

Morgan James, Cork, flour factor
Page Robert, Dundalk, merchant

Russell George, Dublin, merchant
Wade J. Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, grocer

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